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The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

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May 30, 1956

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OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

EXAMINATIONS

Final Examination:

commences August 22.

Entries close August 1.

Intermediate Examination:

November 5.

Entries close October 22.

By Order of the Board,

360 Swanston St.,
Melbourne.

F. C. KENT,
Registrar.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

PHARMACY QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

The next Qualifying Examination will commence at the University of Sydney on Tuesday, August 7, 1956.

Time Table

Pharmaceutics I.—Tuesday, August 7, Morning.

Pharmaceutical Arithmetic.—Tuesday, August 7, Afternoon.

Pharmaceutics II.—Wednesday, August 8, Morning.

Prescription Reading and Posology.—Wednesday, August 8, Afternoon.

Practical work commences on Thursday, August 9.

Entry forms are available from the Board only. Fee for part or whole of the examination is £3/3/-.

Applications close with the last post on July 6, 1956.

Watch this column for further announcements.

P. E. COSGRAVE,
Registrar.

Fifth Floor,
Winchcombe House,
52 Bridge Street, Sydney.

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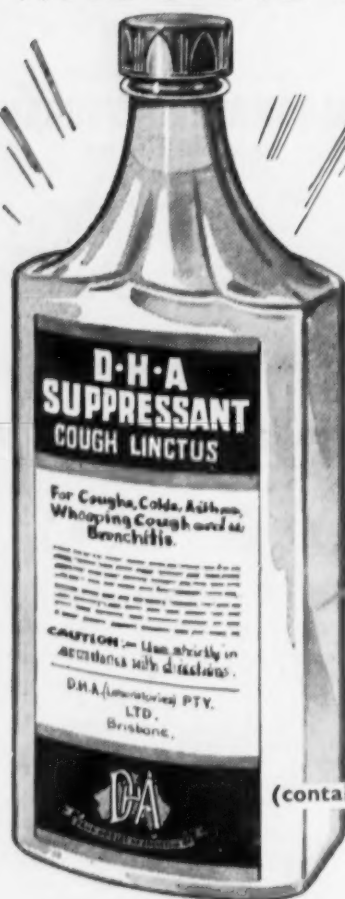
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ANNOTATION, *Brit. med. J.*, 8, 383, 1956

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The Australasian JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, May 30, 1956

(Advertisement) 9

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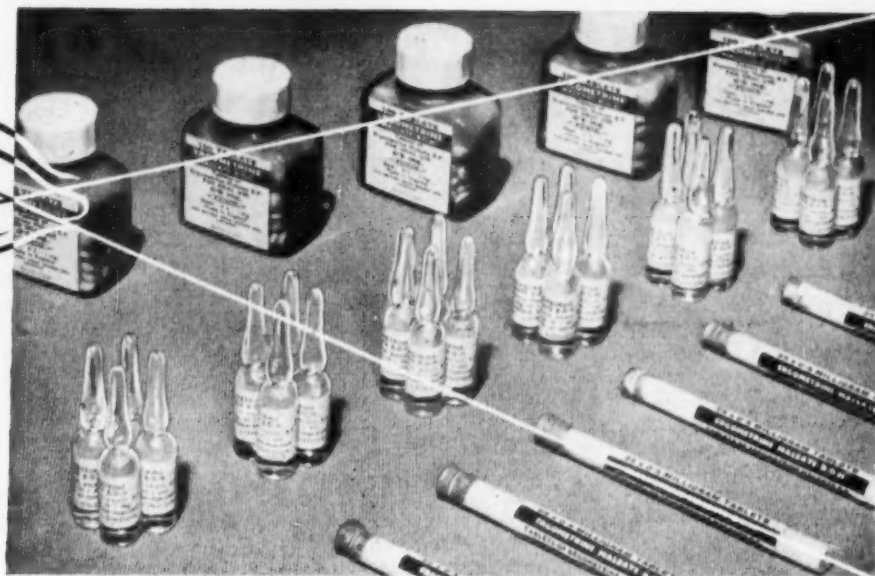
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* References:

1. Cronheim, G., Brown, W., Cawthorne, J., Toekes, M.I., and Ungari, J., *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol. N.Y.* (1954) 86: 120.
2. Klohs, M.W., Draper, M.D., and Keller, F., *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* (1954) 76: 2843.

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A Libel Refuted

EARLY this month Australian newspapers, using sensational headlines, published reports of alleged frauds against the Commonwealth by chemists and doctors providing service under the National Health Act.

The source of these mischievous mis-statements was not disclosed; no clue is therefore available to indicate whether the damaging indictment of the medical and pharmaceutical professions can be regarded as inspired propaganda or reckless and irresponsible reporting. What matters, however, is that the published accounts, though false in degree, are calculated to implant in the public mind the belief that members of two honourable professions are rogues and criminals.

Informed and intelligent readers would know at once that whatever the basis of the accusation the reports were grossly exaggerated to an extent that they could not be accepted with credence.

Prompt denial was forthcoming from Dr. A. J. Metcalfe, Commonwealth Director-General of Health, who described the published statements as "absurd." Frauds under the Act, he asserted, would not amount to more than £2,500 a year, and the number of doctors and chemists who took illegal advantage of the free medicine scheme could be counted "on the fingers of your hand." It had been alleged that a sum exceeding £2,500,000 was involved.

The Federal President of the Guild (Mr. Scott) and the Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations (Mr. Attiwill) vigorously denied the charges as they related to pharmaceutical chemists, and statements made by them were prominently displayed by some papers.

Unfortunately, there is little redress against such unfounded charges. That which has been said cannot be unsaid, although in this instance the charges of wholesale dishonesty were very effectively denied.

Two points emerge. Firstly, the value of the Guild and its Public Relations Secretariat, to act promptly and effectively in such an emergency and when the good name of pharmacy collectively is impugned. Secondly, the need for every individual member of the profession to so carry out his professional and business obligations that he need never fear the effect of unfounded or unjust accusation.

Herein lies the established strength of pharmacy. With but few exceptions its members in their dealings with Governments, with customers and with colleagues have been completely honourable. Observance of high standards of professional conduct and business morality, although it springs from a proper concept of right and wrong, brings its own reward.

Actions of professional men are always open to the searching light of public scrutiny. He whose first interest is to serve well those to whom he ministers, whose daily conduct is beyond reproach and whose probity is unquestioned, can ignore rumours, insinuations, impeachments, which might cause misgiving to those more vulnerable because of chinks in their armour.

THE MONTH

News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

British Pharmaceutical Conference, 1956

Meeting in Dublin

The next meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference—the ninety-third meeting—will be held at Dublin, Ireland, from September 3-7, 1956.

This will be the fourth occasion on which the Irish Pharmaceutical Committee has acted as hosts to the Conference, the previous meetings having been held there in 1878, 1901 and 1929.

The University College, Dublin, has been placed at the disposal of the Conference by its President. Science Sessions and the Conference Banquet will be held in this splendid building situated in the centre of the city area. An excellent programme, including scientific discussions and social functions, has been organised.

Detailed information concerning the Conference can be obtained from the Hon. Local Secretary, Donal J. Kennelly, 18 Shrewsbury road, Ballsbridge, Dublin.

The Ban on Heroin

The controversy over the banning of Heroin continues. Prohibition of manufacture in Great Britain, which was to have ceased at the beginning of the year, will be permitted to continue temporarily, licences for the manufacturing of Heroin having been issued for 1956.

The subject is dealt with in the "Medical Journal of Australia," April 7, 1956, which quotes the London "Times" as saying: "This concession (issue of licences) was wrested from the Government by Lord Jowitt, who startled the House with the suggestion that there were serious grounds to doubt whether the Home Secretary had any right to use his powers under the Dangerous Drugs Act 1951, to impose the ban, and whether, in fact, what had been done had been done legally."

The concluding statement in a leading article in "The Times" is most significant. It reads: "There is, moreover, a further question of principle involved. Has the State ever before interfered between doctor and patient by prohibiting an established drug which his professional judgment may deem it essential he should use? In some ways this is the most vital issue of all."

In Australia the position is involved. Importation of the drug and its preparations as well as local manu-

facture is prohibited in all States. In some States, however, Heroin may be prescribed and dispensed subject to the provisions of the Dangerous Drug Laws, so long as stocks remain, but in other States its use is absolutely proscribed.

Some authorities are very definite in their views that the action which has been taken is a mistake. Whether the prohibitions will be modified depends upon the representations made to the Federal Health Minister and his response.

Commenting on the position, the "Medical Journal of Australia" states: "With this British drama before them the branches of the Association in Australia will be likely to follow the example set them, especially if individual members have any voice in the decision."

Student Body Formed in New Zealand

We learn from a New Zealand newspaper that a national union of pharmaceutical students has been formed in New Zealand as a result of a conference held in Christchurch in April.

No doubt New Zealand students who have attended N.U.P.S.A. conferences in Australia have become conscious of the value to the student movement of such organisations and have decided to establish a similar body.

For the first time New Zealand student delegates from all parts of the country met to discuss their common interests and problems. Formerly there have been only individual pharmaceutical students' associations in the main centres.

It is thought that one of the reasons activating the formation of the New Zealand group is that this will enable New Zealand pharmaceutical students to become affiliated with the World-Wide Federation of Pharmaceutical Students.

The union will support the development of a higher education scheme and it has expressed the hope that it may be able to establish travel grants to enable delegates to study overseas methods.

Miss L. Fitness, of Auckland, who leaves shortly on a tour of Australia, England, the Continent and Canada, has been appointed official representative overseas for 1956.

Reciprocal Registration

The report of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for 1955, which has just been issued, states that the replies from the Dominions' registering bodies with which the Society has agreements for the reciprocal registration of qualifications to the approach made in the previous year, showed that it would be difficult to proceed further at present towards a common basis for such agreements. The Council decided to inform the other bodies that the matter would be looked at again in five years' time in the light of the educational requirements of the bodies concerned.

What Is Dispensing?

The dispensing of medical prescriptions has always been regarded as the specialised field of the Pharmaceutical Chemist and one that should be reserved exclusively to him.

It is therefore surprising that in many Acts and Regulations covering the practice of Pharmacy the term "dispensing" is not defined.

This apparently is the position also in countries outside Australia.

The dictionary meanings of "dispensing" include the dealing out, distributing, bestowing in portions and in a particular sense, to make up or put up a prescription.

In the absence of a statutory definition of the term it might be difficult to determine just what constitutes the act of dispensing—whether the term covers the compounding and preparation of a medicine or whether it could apply to the mere handing out of a medicine.

In Great Britain drug stores are permitted under the N.H.S. Regulations to supply appliances and drugs which do not require to be dispensed and we have been informed that the interpretation of dispensing in this connection has never been determined. It is interesting, however, that the Ministry of Health has given some guidance on the matter. The circular from the Ministry states, *inter alia*—

"The N.H.S. Act does not define the term 'dispensing,' and the Minister is not in a position to give an authoritative opinion on the interpretation of the term, although he may have to interpret it, after hearing the arguments of both parties, under his powers to determine a question in an individual case relating to dispensing which may come before him. Without prejudice to such arguments, it is considered in general that the act of interpreting the doctor's directions and labelling the container accordingly would constitute dispensing, even if no compounding of ingredients was involved. Furthermore, it is generally understood that 'dispensing' includes the dilution of a concentrated preparation with water, and that the labelling of a preparation with directions given in the National Formulary or other work of reference to be followed in the absence of specified directions on the prescription would also be 'dispensing'."

Such a statement, of course, is not legally significant.

It is, however, interesting in that it indicates the desire of an authoritative body to ensure that each link in the chain of delivery of medicine into the hands of the consumer should be adequately guarded by means of supervision by qualified persons.

Kodak Travelling Scholarship No. 3

During the Pharmaceutical Conference held in Melbourne this month an announcement was made that the Directors of Kodak (Australasia) Pty. Ltd. had offered a Third Kodak Travelling Scholarship to pharmacy.

This scholarship will be administered by the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, which has conveyed to Mr. Edgar Rouse, Chairman of Directors of Kodak, its sincere appreciation of the generous gift which he and his co-directors have made.

It is probable that terms and conditions of the award of this scholarship will be similar to those of the two earlier scholarships given by Kodak.

The earlier scholarships provided that the recipient must be a registered pharmaceutical chemist and that he undertake overseas investigation, study and research in some particular aspect or aspects of pharmacy, according to a project to be submitted by him.

The Executive of the Pharmaceutical Association has drawn up conditions for the award of the scholarship and these will be published in the form of an advertisement in the next issue of this Journal.

The Twenty-first Pharmaceutical Conference

As we go to press the Twenty-first Conference of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, held in Melbourne, has just concluded and delegates are on their way back to their respective States.

Every State of the Commonwealth was represented, as well as the Australian Capital Territory and New Zealand.

The programme was a very full one both from the point of view of business agenda and entertainment of visitors.

During the Conference Week, in addition to the Pharmaceutical Association meetings there was a Conference of the Pharmacy Boards Representatives, a Conference of the Boards of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd., a meeting of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies, a meeting of the Federation of Australian Women Pharmaceutical Chemists, and a meeting of the Federal Council of the Guild.

Full reports of the Conference will be published in the June issue of the Journal and from these reports readers who were not able to come to the Conference will be able to glean something of what took place.

All those who attended were impressed with the serious attention delegates gave to the business in hand, the

regularity of their attendances at the business sessions and the smoothness with which proceedings were carried through.

At the Official Opening of the Conference, at which the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria delivered the inaugural address, Mr. Walter C. Cotterell, of South Australia, President since August, 1953, handed over office to the President-Elect, Mr. H. A. Braithwaite (Vic.). At the election of Office Bearers, Mr. K. S. Porter (S.A.) was re-elected Honorary Treasurer.

Mr. H. D. Fitch, of Western Australia, has been elected Deputy President and Messrs. B. G. Fegent (N.S.W.) and W. E. Martin (Q'land) members of the Committee of Management of the Association.

Move to Revive the Use of Latin

We have received from the Congrès International Pour Le Latin Vivant, located at Avignon, France, a notice of the First International Congress to make Latin a Living Language. This Conference will be held at Avignon from September 2-6, 1956, under the auspices of the Ministry of National Education, The University of Aix-en-Provence, the Alliance Francaise and the City of Avignon.

The principal aim of the Congress is to determine the role Latin should play in modern times and to study practical methods for making Latin a living language.

Full details of the Conference will be supplied to those who are interested upon request to the Secretary's office, Musée Theodore Aubanel 7, place Saint-Pierre, Avignon, France.

International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation

Student Exchange Plan

The following communication is published at the request of the Chairman of the Student Exchange Committee of the I.P.S.F.

We draw your attention to the exchange scheme which the Student Exchange Committee of the I.P.S.F. have been operating in the second year of its existence. The scheme we worked out last year has proved satisfactory in principle and only a few alterations had to be made.

The only thing we want is to increase the number of participants in Student Exchange. Therefore, we appeal to everyone connected with pharmacy to make as much propaganda as possible among pharmaceutical students to take part in Student Exchange. We also appeal to the pharmacists of all countries to open their pharmacies to foreign students who wish to look beyond the scope of their own country's pharmacy.

In order that one can give all necessary information to those who want to know more about Student Exchange than only the meaning of the word itself, we

herewith give you once more the particulars of the scheme.

Student Exchange can be effected with the countries of Western Europe, Yugoslavia, United States, Canada, India, Australia and South Africa.

There are two exchange categories of students—

A. Students who wish to work in a pharmacy or hospital pharmacy for a period of one to three months.

B. Students who wish to observe the work in a pharmacy and the pharmaceutical students' way of life; and three reception categories—

I. Pharmaceutical families, where a parent is a pharmacist and a son or daughter is a pharmacy student. If the latter so desires, a direct exchange with the student being received will be made if possible (before or after the visit).

II. Pharmacists without sons and daughters in pharmacy who, nevertheless, would be willing to allow a foreign student to work in their pharmacy.

III. Pharmaceutical students who are in a position to entertain foreign students. Again, if the host students so desire, every effort would be made to effect a direct exchange.

The students of category A must have gone through a practical training of at least one year. Concerning category B it is possible to effect a direct exchange, so that in the same year or next year the host student can be invited in his turn by his guest.

For all students taking part in the exchange a health and accident insurance by means of the International Student Insurance Scheme is compulsory, since neither I.P.S.F. nor the employer can take any responsibility. If necessary, the Student Exchange Committee will send the student an application form. Those who have already an insurance against illness and accidents abroad are exempted from this compulsion.

The student has to pay for his journey himself, but it may be possible to obtain an interesting reduction by means of the different National Student Travel Bureaus. However, the student has to make these arrangements himself. The student has to pay a fee of £1 towards the cost of administration, and a guarantee of £1, which will devolve upon the Student Exchange Committee in case of withdrawal within two weeks of the beginning of the exchange. The guarantee will be paid back after the receipt of a trainee report.

Last year's experience showed that the greatest interest was for the work in England, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. Especially the I.P.S.F. Liaison Secretaries in these countries are asked to arrange the necessary places.

Application forms for both pharmacists and students are obtainable from the country's I.P.S.F. Liaison Secretary or the Chairman of Student Exchange.

On behalf of the Student Exchange Committee,

H. VAN DER MEER, Chairman.

SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

ADDICTION-PRODUCING DRUGS

W.H.O. Expert Committee Report

The small number of countries still persisting in the use of diamorphine, the reduction in estimates for the next year, and the marked decrease in production reflect very gratifying progress in the campaign against the drug, says the 6th report of World Health Organisation Expert Committee on Drugs Liable to Produce Addiction (Tech. Rep., No. 102). It had been reported to the Committee that, of the 20 States which had supplied estimates for diamorphine for 1956, only four were not prepared to suppress the use of the drug; several of the others announced that they would discontinue its use when present stocks were exhausted. In general, the estimates were significantly smaller than in former years, and overall licit production has shrunk from 839 kilos in 1948 to 132 kilos in 1954.

It is now almost universally recognised, says the report, that diamorphine is a dangerously addicting drug. Such was not always the case. The drug was introduced into medicine little more than 50 years ago as a non-addicting substitute for morphine, and this impression of relative safety was corrected only by accumulated clinical experience. Pethidine was also introduced with the claim in some quarters of relative safety with respect to addiction liability, and again clinical experience is demonstrating the incorrectness of this claim. The Committee conclude that pethidine is comparable to morphine in addiction liability, but that neither pethidine nor morphine is comparable to diamorphine in this respect. It is emphasised that synthetic analgesic drugs differ from one another in addiction liability just as do drugs derived from natural substances such as opium; that members of each class must be considered individually with respect to inherent risk and therapeutic advantage; and that the risk of addiction through the use of synthetic drugs is neither greater nor less than the risk encountered through the use of morphine, related opium alkaloids, or substances derived therefrom.

Hydrocodone Troche

The Committee has considered the request of the U.K. Government for the exemption from the provisions of the 1931 Convention of a troche preparation of the following composition:

Hydrocodone bitartrate	0.0014 gm.
Pentobarbital sodium	0.00325 gm.
Ephedrine hydrochloride	0.00325 gm.
Calcium iodide, anhydrous	0.06 gm.
Apricot-flavoured candy	3.7011 gm.

ARTICLES

- Addiction-Producing Drugs.
- A Modern Comprehensive Pharmacy.
- EDTA Treatment of Lead Poisoning.
- Ion-Exchange Resins for Production of Pure Water.
- "What Does the Hospital Pharmacist Expect of the New Pharmacopoeia?"
- Fresh Water from Salt Water.
- The Heavy-Water Scheme, New Zealand.
- Cortisone and Aspirin in the Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis.
- Reserpine in Geriatric Psychotics.
- Drug Control in Hospitals.
- Reactions from New Drugs.
- Recent Developments in Cancer Research.
- Silicone Rubber Wads.
- Injectable Phenobarbitone Sodium.
- The Chemical Boom in Great Britain.
- Freedom, Bondage and the Welfare State.

They reached the conclusion that there was no evidence to show that the preparation could give rise to addiction. On the other hand, the fact that it was a candy suggested the possibility of its consumption in an amount many times the intended dose, with the result that it might thereby become a factor in addiction. For these reasons the Committee expressed the opinion that this preparation should not be exempted from the provisions of the Convention.

Abuse of Amphetamine

A memorandum drawing attention to the occurrence of abuse of amphetamine and amphetamine-like substances in Japan was considered by the Committee. Known as the "wake-amines," they are classified into two kinds: (1) β -phenylisopropylamine or *dl*-1-phenyl-2-amino-propane, and (2) β -phenylisopropylmethylamine or *d*-1-phenyl-2-methylaminopropane. Since the Awakening Drug Control Law took effect, the amount of "wake-amine" legally produced and distributed for the purposes of therapy or research has been very small. In view of the many addicts, however, there is little doubt that supplies are being obtained through an illegal route. Among the motives for taking these drugs, listed by the memorandum, are: Night amusements, such as mah-jongg; curiosity; desperation; studying and slimming. Addicts are said to have the following psychological dispositions: Weak-mindedness, emotional instability, lack of confidence, conceitedness and explosive temper.—Pharm. J., April 7, 1956.

A MODERN COMPREHENSIVE PHARMACY

At a recent meeting of the Plymouth Branch (England) Mr. D. W. Hudson, member of Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, gave an address on the planning, equipment and staffing of a comprehensive pharmacy. The following abstract appeared in *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, April 7, 1956.

"The premises should be large enough to accommodate five or six separate sections, with ample storage space and room for workshops. The staff should be adequate to meet Sunday, public holiday and night emergency needs.

The principal section should be the dispensing department, and the dispensary staff should work as a team. He had found that the maximum output was obtained where one pharmacist received the prescription, supervised and checked, and also interviewed the doctors and patients; the second pharmacist actually dispensed the

prescription; and the third did the checking and passing out. By this means a steady flow was maintained at rush periods, and the output was higher than from three pharmacists working independently.

If a pharmaceutical laboratory was provided in the establishment the equipment in the dispensary need not be comprehensive, but it should include facilities for working just as readily in the metric as the imperial system. A pharmaceutical laboratory, where all process work could be done, was a great convenience, and by using its services a number of simple prescriptions would not be held up while one needing more complex work was being prepared. Here all medicines required in bulk as well as the commoner galenicals could be prepared.

An aseptic department which conformed to the requirements of the Therapeutic Substances Act was a necessity if intramuscular and intravenous injections of the antibiotics and attenuations of vaccines were to be prepared. It should be remembered that a specific licence for each substance must be obtained, and only those workers whose names had been approved could be employed in it. An analytical laboratory capable of controlling the products manufactured and undertaking sterility tests was equally necessary. Some such laboratories carried out biochemical analyses for the medical profession. It had not been possible so far to obtain recognition of these privately owned laboratories for work under the N.H.S. in England and Wales, but there were several in Scotland which had been so recognised, and an authorised scale of fees agreed. It was to be hoped that some similar arrangement might be introduced in the more rural areas of this country. Mr. Hudson was confident that where the facilities existed, both the medical profession and the public would make use of them.

Ancillary services which could be provided included oxygen therapy equipment, electrical medical equipment, inhalation equipment, surgical instruments and appliances. It was essential that in a district there should be a place for the supply and maintenance of surgical instruments and appliances required by the medical profession."

EDTA TREATMENT OF LEAD POISONING

Excellent results obtained by the use of calcium disodium ethylenediamine tetra-acetic acid (EDTA) in treatment of chronic lead poisoning have been described by Markus and Spencer (Brit. Med. J. 1955, 2, 883). Three men, all working in the same factory as vitreous enamellers, showed symptoms of chronic lead poisoning—e.g. constipation, lack of concentration, abdominal pain, unpleasant taste in mouth, headaches, etc. Two four-day courses of calcium disodium EDTA were administered to each patient, two treatment-free days being allowed between each course. With the second course, intramuscular injections of parathyroid gland extract were given, as it was thought this might help to mobilise any lead stored in the bones.

The calcium disodium EDTA was given intravenously over nine hours on each day of treatment; the first patient received 2.G. a day, but this dose was increased to 4.G. a day for the other two patients.

The authors state that the patients all responded quickly to the treatment; relief from colic, headache and irritability occurred within an hour of starting treatment, and the patients were completely free of symptoms by the end of the two four-day courses. No toxic effects were noted.

The administration of the parathyroid gland extract did not increase the rate of excretion above that obtained with the calcium disodium EDTA alone.—The Alchemist, November, 1955.

ION-EXCHANGE RESINS FOR PRODUCTION OF PURE WATER

Recently a lecture "Will Ion Exchange Replace the Laboratory Still?" was given at King's College, London, by W. F. Lorch. It was reported as follows in *Nature*, March 17, 1956.

"The considerable amount of power wastage in attempting to remove small amounts of impurities from large volumes of water was stressed. Ion-exchange resins and the fact that most compounds ionise in water gave the key to this problem. Three main methods of water treatment were outlined. The batch method, in which a quantity of mixed anion and cation resins is shaken with singly distilled water for one minute is suitable for obtaining small amounts of very pure water. The two-or multi-column process requires flow through a cation and then an anion exchanger, or preferably a number of these in series, since various equilibria are involved. Regeneration of the resins *in situ* necessitates the use of considerable quantities of rinse water. The single-column method uses a mixed bed of anion and cation resins, giving in effect a multi-stage process. With large-scale plants it is now possible to carry out regeneration *in situ*.

The portable deioniser is supplied with exchangeable cartridges of the mixed resins. Single column exchanges can replace a distillation unit for most purposes. The cost of ion-exchange water is in general much less than that of singly distilled water, while its conductivity is much lower. Cartridges containing a dyed resin would soon be available, thereby enabling visual indication of exhaustion. The total solids obtained from an apparatus of this type is of the order of 2 p.p.m.

"WHAT DOES THE HOSPITAL PHARMACIST EXPECT OF THE NEW PHARMACOPOEIA?"

By Dr. Guenther Wendland, Member of the Pharmacopoeial Commission for the Preparation of the DAB 7 (German Pharmacopoeia, 7th Revision).

Translation from The Hospital Pharmacy. Supplement to "Deutsche Apotheker-Zeitung," March 1, 1956.

The sixth edition of the German Pharmacopoeia (DAB 6), at present official, is obviously out of date in many instances, and it is necessary to revise and supplement it, and to alter those procedures which are no longer in line with the knowledge that has accumulated since its appearance (1926).

If we were to follow the directions according to the letter of the DAB—as it is our duty to do because German pharmacists are legally obliged to comply with its requirements—then we would find it impossible in many cases (e.g., sterilisation procedures) to utilise methods currently accepted as correct by our profession.

This does not dispute the fact that the DAB 6 still remains the standard of reference as far as the composition and purity of drugs is concerned. It has been rightly pointed out that the DAB 6 has been particularly successful in setting standards for the quality of drugs and that these standards have won international recognition.

If we consider the evolution of Pharmacopoeias in other countries, we find that recent developments have been extensively incorporated and that methods have been adapted to present-day requirements. The DAB 6 is in very grave danger of becoming completely obsolete.

It must undoubtedly be the desire of those circles interested in high quality pharmaceuticals to have a standard work for Germany that will lay down requirements for the quality of drugs commonly used in this country. This desire has been taken into consideration by setting up an official Commission to undertake the preparation of the German Pharmacopoeia. The various committees and groups of workers have already com-

menced their labours. A big problem confronts those entrusted with the task, and its magnitude can only be appreciated when it is realised that it is necessary to bridge a gap of almost 30 years, during which time Pharmacy has advanced remarkably and development of new drugs has assumed hitherto unknown proportions. It is more difficult in this country than in others to resume the contacts with modern developments that were practically broken off for a long time because of political circumstances. Pharmacopoeia Commissions in other countries have been able to keep pace with the steady progress of knowledge.

The attempt will not be made here to deal with all the problems awaiting attention, and it is not desired to create the impression that the wishes of hospital pharmacists differ fundamentally from those of the retail pharmacist, the doctor, or the pharmaceutical industry. The adoption of modern analytical methods and the admission of monographs for new drugs are just as important for us as for all others concerned with the development of pharmaceuticals.

There are many other important points to be discussed which are worthy of consideration for the Pharmacopoeia. Hospital pharmacists must devote particular attention to these things in which we are interested from the forensic point of view as well. It is not intended here to make definitive proposals or provide ultimate solutions for these problems. Rather shall the attempt be made to stimulate discussion and perhaps initiate an exchange of experiences. Proposals for amending the Pharmacopoeia have been put forward in the technical literature, and this is favoured as a profitable way of evaluating the various opinions on the subject. It may be possible for hospital pharmacists as a group to put forward proposals to draw attention to things of importance to us, and thus lend support to the work of the Pharmacopoeia Commission.

A very important problem for hospital pharmacists appears to me to be the skilful compounding of medicinals. It is not enough to have exact specifications for the ingredients; it is just as essential to have precise directions for their compounding. What benefits could patients gain from the highest quality ingredients if they had been compounded in such an inappropriate fashion as to lessen their efficacy?

One of the forms of drug administration preferred in hospitals is the injection. It should therefore be requested that this dosage form should receive adequate consideration in the forthcoming Pharmacopoeia.

Every hospital pharmacist will have been confronted at some time or other with the problem of how to sterilise some preparation without lessening its potency. The references in the literature which should provide him with a lead are often contradictory.

Foreign Pharmacopoeias often provide information about the heat stability of certain substances, but the data given in different Pharmacopoeias do not always agree.

Clarification of such issues on a firm legal foundation would be very welcome. The pharmacist would then have the possibility, in case of dispute, of showing that he had been guided by prescribed rules.

Sterilisation at 100 deg. C. cannot be regarded as satisfactory in all cases for the future, and the conscientious pharmacist who knows he is dealing with heat-stable preparations will employ higher temperatures.

The introduction of autoclaves for sterilisation of injections (prescribed for Middle Germany in the supplement to DAB 6, and included in the proposals for amending the DAB 6 for West Germany) and requirements for testing their safety in operation must be heartily welcomed. However, the proposed amendments do not include information as to which preparations are stable to hot-air sterilisation at 170 deg. C. (sic); to autoclave temperatures of 120 deg. C., or to steam at 100 deg. C.

Because of the lack of agreement in the literature—

in case no specific information is laid down in the Pharmacopoeia for West Germany—it will be left to the pharmacist to place his trust in some relevant report in the literature, or else carry out lengthy and expensive experiments to determine whether or not a drug is adversely affected by the conditions to which it may be subjected during sterilisation of its preparations. Visual inspection alone will certainly not provide the required information.

It is also not clear from the proposals who is to bear the responsibility for the addition of bacteriostatics to such solutions as will not withstand heating above 100 deg. C. The pharmacist is entitled to demand that his legal obligations should be founded upon precise definitions of what is required of him.

A further difficulty with injections is seen in the fact that it is usual for the DAB to prescribe strengths on a w/w percentage basis. Since a definite volume is measured in the syringe, it would be more useful for practical purposes to state concentrations as weight in volume (G./ml.). The difference in the two methods is negligible for very dilute solutions, but is so considerable with high concentrations that confusion of the two might seriously affect the therapeutic results. Furthermore, most commercial preparations carry a statement of the contents of active medicament on a weight in volume basis. The general adoption of this procedure would also be in harmony with the practice of foreign Pharmacopoeias.

The use of this procedure has been adopted within many hospitals by mutual arrangement as being most suited to hospital practice, but has the disadvantage that the retail pharmacist could be adversely affected by lack of uniformity in prescribing methods.

The question of isotonicity of injections is also one that needs a decision. The modern Pharmacopoeias make it the duty of the pharmacist to prepare solutions which are isotonic with body fluids. Commercial preparations in Germany have had the necessary additions made for quite some time, but it has not been required of the pharmacist, and indeed he has not the authority to do so. It can only be regarded as an emergency measure that several hospitals have already taken upon themselves the responsibility for the application of up-to-date knowledge in their own establishments.

The same applies to the use of buffer substances for the maintenance of stable pH values.

There is no need to discuss further the fact that isotonic solutions of optimal pH values are more effectual and better tolerated because so much has already been published on this theme, but the need for legal backing of such procedures should be emphasised.

Of particular concern for the hospital pharmacist is the need to guarantee the absence of pyrogens from injections. Under present conditions such a guarantee should be demanded from him, particularly since its importance has been widely publicised, and methods for the preparation and testing of pyrogen-free injections have been worked out. The precautions demanded by some writers are so stringent that they could scarcely be complied with in practice. On the other hand, daily experience in hospitals has shown that untoward reactions can be excluded with surety if a few simple precautions are observed, e.g., the use of freshly distilled water, absorption on charcoal, and filtration through asbestos pads. It is highly desirable that the requirements of the Pharmacopoeia should be precisely defined, and methods so designed that they can be adhered to in actual practice.

The supplement to DAB 6 for Middle Germany might be quoted here as an example: For the preparation of pyrogen-free solutions for injection, water is demanded that has been distilled from pyrogen-free glass vessels after the addition of 10 ml. N/10 potassium permanganate and 5 ml. 1N. potassium hydroxide per litre. Continuous distillation from metal apparatus is for-

bidden. These requirements can scarcely be complied with in the dispensary of a large hospital where several hundred litres of injection solutions must be prepared daily. Neither will our colleagues in Middle Germany be able to meet these demands, but in the case of misadventure, even if due to other apparent causes, they would be held to the letter of the DAB supplement.

As opposed to this, the proposed West German supplement to the DAB requires the use of distilled water that has stood for not more than 12 hours, and treatment with activated charcoal followed by filtration through asbestos pads. There can be no objection to this procedure which is already widely employed in practice. The requirement that the filling-room should be separate from other workrooms, and free from micro-organisms (U.V.-light or aerosols) must be supported; it is very important for the designing of the dispensary.

The requirement laid down in these proposals that "the solutions for injection must be tested for sterility and pyrogens before handing out" needs consideration. Taken literally it means that every ampoule or container must be tested, but this is naturally impossible. If the requirement be interpreted in a reasonable way it seems that a sample from each batch is to be tested, but even the practicability of this is problematical in a place where a great number of different solutions for injection is being prepared each day.

Tests on animals provide the only suitable method for pyrogen detection. At least three rabbits are required for each test (six in doubtful cases), and they cannot be used again for several days after one test has been made. A hospital dispensary preparing ten different types of injection daily would need to have hutchers for several hundred rabbits, with an attendant and technicians for routine-testing work.

Account should be taken here of the fact that, for many years, hospital dispensaries have practically eliminated reactions caused by pyrogens by proper attention to methods and the occasional checking of production techniques, but not of every batch.

The requisite regular testing for sterility would be feasible for a hospital with its own bacteriological laboratories. Those colleagues who, on their own initiative, have had sterility tests conducted for several years are willing to affirm that they have never had any preparations rejected. Not every hospital, and certainly not every retail pharmacy, have the opportunity of such close collaboration with a bacteriological institute. If they were forced to carry out the investigations on their own premises, the expense would be excessive.

If the present obligation to carry out such tests were legally enforced it would be impossible to prepare a single sterile individual injection on prescription—a consequence that would be of equal importance for every pharmacy and dispensary.

Since it has been the daily experience in hospital dispensaries that close adherence to proven procedures leads to assured results, the question might be allowed, whether it would not be more profitable to confine the regulations to occasional testing of apparatus and working methods, and leave the rest to the skill of the pharmacist?

A ruling of the Pharmacopoeia on production methods for injections of official drugs is an urgent necessity for the hospital pharmacist, because the uniformity, efficacy and safety of these preparations is so dependent upon such a ruling.

In many cases it would be sufficient to append data on the heat-stability to the monographs for individual drugs. For other preparations where information about isotonicity, pH values and stabilisers is necessary it would be profitable to follow the pattern of other Pharmacopoeias or of the International Pharmacopoeia in the provision of separate monographs.—A.J.C.

FRESH WATER FROM SALT WATER

The production of fresh water from salt water must be one of the oldest technical problems. It is currently receiving a degree of widespread yet concentrated attention which surpasses anything previously devoted to it. The reasons for this are substantially the same the world over; chief among them is the fact that living standards are rising generally and that fresh water consumption per head of population is a basic and reliable index to the standard of living of a community. As the degree of industrialisation increases and living standards rise, so does the demand for water; reservoir capacity becomes inadequate, the drain on artesian wells increases. The consequence of the latter effect depends on the situation. In coastal areas it may lead to infiltration of sea water, in other areas to a raised salt content as the increased pumping lowers the level of the underground reserve. The possibility of demineralisation must be considered in both cases. For alternative sources of water one may turn, depending on one's location, to new wells, which may themselves be brackish; to new reservoir capacity, if this is feasible and if the rainfall justifies it; to more or less long-distance pumping of supplies from distant sources; or in extreme cases to sea water. All these possibilities are likely to be expensive; the first may, and the last certainly will, involve demineralisation procedures.

Some indication of the interest in these procedures has been described by D. J. Neville-Jones (Research, 8, No. 11, November, 1955). Since some publicity was given to the United Kingdom participation in the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation discussions on the subject a year or two ago, scores of inquiries have been received in London from places ranging from Norway to Australia, from Hong Kong to the Bahamas. The United Kingdom itself is interested, despite its notorious rainfall, because the inexorably increasing demand is leading to sea water infiltration in such areas as the Thames Estuary; it is becoming increasingly difficult to find uncontaminated alternative sources which do not involve expensive long-distance pumping. Germany has similar problems in the lower reaches of the Rhine. The Netherlands is concerned because, by the nature of its low-lying territory, sea water infiltration is always a likely problem. Australia and South Africa are developing territories in which sea water or other highly saline waters have to be considered. The rapid industrial development of the United States of America is leading to water shortages in the vast interior territories where in many cases only brackish water is available.

The problem is not simple to define or solve. This will depend on a multiplicity of factors such as the availability and cost of energy sources, the mineral content of the raw matter, and the purpose for which the fresh water is required, that is, the price which can be paid for it. Each case will have to be examined according to the local circumstances.—Nature, February 11, 1956.

THE HEAVY-WATER SCHEME, NEW ZEALAND

The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, after consultation with the New Zealand Government, has decided to withdraw from participation in the Wairakei Scheme. This scheme provided for utilising geothermal steam for the generation of electric power and for the manufacture of heavy-water, the New Zealand Government being interested in the former product and the Atomic Energy Authority in the latter. It has now been found that the cost of constructing the heavy-water plant would be much higher than was originally estimated. A company, Geothermal De-

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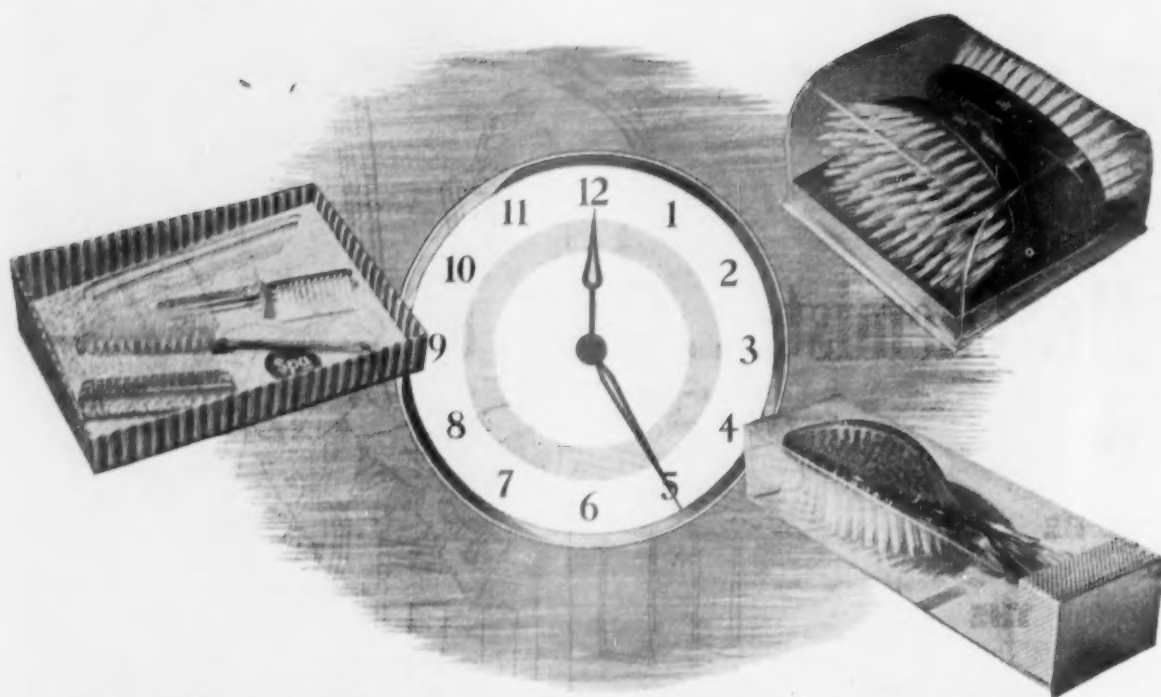
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velopment Ltd., was formed for this purpose, and this will be wound up in due course.

The New Zealand Government will continue with the power station project.

CORTISONE AND ASPIRIN IN THE TREATMENT OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

(Brit. Med. J., 1955, 2, 695.)

This is the second Report by the Joint Committee of the Medical Research Council and Nuffield Foundation on Clinical Trials of Cortisone, ACTH, and Other Therapeutic Measures in Chronic Rheumatic Diseases. The report relates to the second year of treatment of the 58 adult patients who completed the first year's treatment as described in the Committee's first Report. Dosage was determined by the physician in charge in accordance with each patient's need. The doses of cortisone in use at the end of the year were from 25 to 125 mg. per day, 17 of the 26 patients receiving either 75 or 100 mg. per day. The doses of aspirin were from 2 to 6.7 g. per day, 13 of the 20 patients receiving either 4 or 5 g. per day. Treatment of one patient in each group had to be discontinued during the year because of severe side-effects, and 10 patients were not receiving treatment at the end of the year. Appraisal was based on joint tenderness, range of movement in the wrist, strength of grip, manual dexterity, haemoglobin level, blood sedimentation rate, X-ray studies of the hands and feet, and clinical assessment. The results showed remarkable similarity between the two treatment groups, and in some cases they were even closer than at the end of the first year; in particular, the previously reported advantage of the cortisone group in respect of haemoglobin level and sedimentation rate had disappeared. The X-ray investigation, by three independent observers, was a new measure of assessment; the aspirin group showed more erosion, but the difference was not statistically significant. Side effects occurred in 19 patients of the cortisone group and 12 of the aspirin group. In the cortisone group the most frequent were oedema of the ankles, moon-face, depression, euphoria and obesity, and in the aspirin group were nausea, dyspepsia or anorexia, tinnitus and oedema of the ankles.—J. Pharm. Pharmacol., 1956, 2, 153.

RESERPINE IN GERIATRIC PSYCHOTICS

Sainz, Anthony, Conference on Reserpine in the Treatment of Neuropsychiatric, Neurological, and Related Clinical Problems, The New York Academy of Sciences, February 3, 1955. Various mental conditions associated with old age, which made the patients irritable and difficult to manage, responded to therapy with reserpine. The test group included 89 patients. Sixty-one of these were considered to have undergone remissions in that more than 75 per cent. of their symptoms disappeared. These symptoms, notably agitation, irritability and quarrelsomeness, disappeared uniformly in six to 24 hours after therapy was instituted. As a result of this therapy the nursing care required for hospitalised patients was decreased by an average of 50 per cent.

Similar results were also reported to the Conference by Drs. Nathan S. Kline and A. M. Stanley. They gave the drug to mentally disturbed adolescents as well as to aged patients. The adolescents became much more co-operative and less pugnacious and restless. This permitted a greater emphasis on constructive therapy, and greatly reduced the necessity for restraints, isolation and seclusion. Among the elderly patients the improvement was so marked in many cases that the patients became well enough to leave the hospital, even though they had been suffering from severe mental disturbances, and had been undergoing electric shock treatment previously.—Am. J. Pharm., June, 1955.

DRUG CONTROL IN HOSPITALS

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the Guild of Public Pharmacists have jointly prepared a memorandum on the control of drugs in hospitals, which has been submitted to a Sub-Committee of the Central Health Services Council set up to consider and report on the desirability of adopting a standard system for determining the responsibility for the custody and issue of Dangerous Drugs and Scheduled Poisons in hospitals and for recording the requisitioning and issuing of them.

Certain recommendations are put forward in this memorandum which, in general terms, aim at applying the regulations governing the custody and sale of poisons in pharmacies to the operations carried on in hospitals. Some of the proposals may be briefly stated:

First Schedule poisons should be obtained only on an order signed by the pharmacist; if one is not on the staff, then by a medical officer or matron. Prescriptions for First Schedule poisons supplied to outpatients should be available for inspection by the pharmacist. Containers distinguishable by touch should be used whenever possible for external medicaments. Procedure for the issuing of medicines from the dispensary should be of standardised pattern. Greater care should be used in storing all substances of a poisonous character and for all medicinal preparations. Regulations for their storage and use in wards should be drawn up and carefully observed. The pharmacist should make regular inspections of all medicines stored in ward cupboards. Dangerous drugs should be stored separately and should be labelled according to standard requirement.

The effect of putting into force the suggested requirements would be to give the pharmacist a proper control over the ordering, supply and storage of all medicinal substances and to provide for his inspection of all stocks kept outside the pharmacy department.—British and Overseas Pharmacist, February, 1956.

REACTIONS FROM NEW DRUGS

One of the commonest side-issues complicating treatment is the untoward reaction of the patient to the therapeutic agent employed. This has always been with us, but more so today owing to the large number of potent drugs at our disposal and the frequency of reactions to them. Considerable judgment is needed and the risks assessed before instituting treatment with many of the newer remedies.

Thirty years ago one could list on the fingers the drugs likely to produce reactions, and then in most cases only if treatment were unduly prolonged. The usual offenders were bromides, iodides, salicylates, colchicum and quinine, and one usually handled them with a certain degree of circumspection. Today, however, we handle a completely new range of drugs, many of them of extreme potency, and although effective in the treatment of disease, one can never be oblivious to the increased risks of drug reaction that their use entails.

Practically every week reports appear in the medical journals of dangerous or fatal reactions following the administration of some new compound. Many of these substances have more than one action, and in employing them one has always to be on the alert for some undesirable and sometimes dangerous effect. As in many instances they may replace drugs of established value, it is essential that one should weigh up the pros and cons before deciding that the increased efficacy of the new drug outweighs its disadvantages as compared with the older remedy.

All too often one hears the term allergy applied to such reactions as the word has, unfortunately, lost a good deal of its original meaning. Indeed it has become

a fashionable word with the general public who employ it for describing a variety of personal reactions, usually to indicate that they dislike the item in question.

One patient declared that she was "allergic to the needle" when she really meant that she was nervous about a hypodermic injection, whilst another, who was objecting to dental treatment, stated that she was "allergic to dentists!"

A strict usage of the term should imply "a state in which there is an altered reaction, which may be more rapid or more intense" to bacteria, foreign protein or chemicals. The term was originally employed in relation to reactions following vaccines, serums or other foreign proteins; whilst the term idiosyncrasy was used to indicate intolerance to various drugs and chemicals.

The subject was discussed in some detail in a paper read before the American Medical Association last year when the author attempted to disentangle this muddle in nomenclature. He divided reactions into specific groups under the headings: toxic effects; side-effects; idiosyncrasy; intolerance; secondary effects; the Schwartzman phenomenon; the Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction and allergy. He regarded true allergy as most important because of its frequency and its varied nature, but he carefully described the mechanism of each. The author pleaded for a more careful assessment of the vast numbers of new drugs regarding their toxicity and allergic propensities, and a less haphazard and a more highly controlled clinical evaluation. He also urged that a greater priority should be given to papers describing untoward effects, as these all too often appeared long after the damage had been done.

I am afraid there is often much muddled thinking amongst the medical profession regarding drug reactions, and every practitioner should ask himself the question on whether the risks entailed in using any new drug outweigh the advantages over the established forms of treatment.—The Retail Chemist, December, 1955.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN CANCER RESEARCH

A Review of Chemotherapeutic Agents

(Reprinted from *The British and Overseas Pharmacist*, January, 1956.)

Although a great deal of knowledge has been gained in studies of the production and treatment of cancer, this disease remains a major problem. Surgery and radiotherapy have advanced to such a degree that it is probable that further advances in cancer treatment will be in other fields, notably biochemistry, biophysics and pathology. In many ways, the treatment of neoplastic disease resembles that of infection, but there are important differences. Infections are caused by organisms which have biological requirements differing from those of the body's cells and which are attacked by the body's defensive mechanisms as well as by drugs given during therapy. Malignant cells, however, have biological requirements which are similar to those of normal cells and are not apparently attacked by normal defensive mechanisms. Drugs at present available for the treatment of cancer, therefore, exert a toxic effect which is not specific for the malignant cells.

An important recent development has been the evolution of a new immunological concept of cancer causation as the result of work undertaken by Professor H. N. Green and his associates in Yorkshire. During earlier stages of the work it was found that tumour-inhibitory carcinogens and non-carcinogens appeared primarily to have a similar biological effect related to the primary stages of chemical carcinogenesis and the tumour-inhibitory effect could be due to the formation of an antigenic complex. Later investigations gave evidence of the antigenic nature of carcinogen-exposed tissue, and

it was noted that tumour inhibition (i.e. "foreign" antigen formation) was closely related to the initial stages of carcinogenesis. The chemical nature of the protein complexes affected is being studied by the group. Loss of "identity protein" could explain the genesis of many or all tumours and the theory that all neoplastic cells lack one or more substances, which are probably protein complexes, which confer tissue or individual identity or both to the cells. The latter become more neutral antigenically and do not attract the immunologically regulated disposal mechanism to the normal degree, this loss constituting the neoplastic state.

Chemotherapy

Drugs now available can induce temporary remissions in certain types of cancer, but it is doubtful if any are capable of curing the disease. Some are cytotoxic agents which affect normal as well as malignant cells, although the latter are more susceptible because vulnerability seems to be related to rate of mitotic activity. Others exert cytotoxic effects by virtue of physical properties associated with radio-activity, and when these agents are distributed selectively in the body, they affect mainly the tissues in which they accumulate. A different class comprises the hormones which can modify the cancer cell's environment. Oestrogens and androgens can be of value in the treatment of neoplasms of secondary sex organs, and cortisone and related hormones are of benefit in malignant conditions of the blood.

Further interesting results have been reported by Dr. Martin Bodian and his associates at the Hospital for Sick Children, London, on the use of high dosage of vitamin B₁₂ in the treatment of neuroblastoma. Recent information indicates that the vitamin has an appreciable effect in nearly 50 per cent. of cases, although relapse may eventually occur. These effects are encouraging in view of the fact that patients were selected for the trial with vitamin B₁₂ because the cases were not suitable for surgery or radio-therapy, the majority showing evidence of spread of the neoplastic process.

Cytotoxic Agents

The nitrogen mustards were developed during research in the chemical warfare field, "mustard gas" having been first made about a century ago. The military use of "mustard gas" during the First World War showed that, apart from its vesicant action, this agent causes leucopenia and other systemic effects. The cytotoxic properties of the various nitrogen mustards subsequently synthesised led to studies of their potential uses in lymphosarcoma in animals and later to clinical trial.

Nitrogen mustards are mainly used in the treatment of Hodgkin's disease of a generalised nature, often in association with radiotherapy; in this disease, the results may be dramatic but temporary. These agents can also be of benefit in lymphosarcoma, chronic leukaemia and certain other malignant conditions. Triethylene melamine (TEM) differs pharmacodynamically from nitrogen mustards, but exerts a similar cytotoxic action. Myleran is an alkylating agent with a cytotoxic effect which is exerted mainly on the bone marrow. Like TEM, it is effective by the oral route. Urethane is a much weaker agent than the nitrogen mustards, but it has sufficient cytotoxic activity to be effective clinically in leukaemias and multiple myeloma.

Folic acid antagonists having structures related to that of folic acid can act as antimetabolites which block the effects of folic acid in cell metabolism. Certain of these compounds are of value in the treatment of acute leukaemia, especially in children. Research on analogues of natural purines and pyrimidines led to the use of 6-mercaptopurine in the treatment of leukaemia. This

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antimetabolite interferes with the metabolism of nucleic acid, and its effects are principally on bone marrow and intestinal epithelium.

Radio-Active Isotopes

Radiations emitted by various elements can destroy cells through the energy which they dissipate by the ejection of electrons from the molecules through which they pass. Such "ionising radiations" probably exert their cytotoxic action by their ability to ionise molecules, but the exact mechanism of their effects is uncertain. Radio-active iodine is used in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the thyroid gland, in which it accumulates. Another very important radio-active isotope is radio-active phosphorus, which is distributed quite widely throughout the body, but which has a fairly selective uptake by rapidly growing tissues. The uptake is greater in malignant tissue than in normal tissue, but radio-active phosphorus is not of value in general malignancy because the uptake by normal bone marrow, bone and lymphoid tissue is so great that toxicity for malignant cells always involves depression of bone marrow. This agent is mainly used, therefore, in the treatment of neoplastic disease of the blood-forming tissues.

Hormones

Cortisone and ACTH are used in acute leukaemia of children and malignant lymphoma. A recent report by the Medical Research Council's Haematology Panel concludes that in acute leukaemia the administration of these hormones can induce temporary remissions in about 50 per cent. of cases, and that this form of treatment compares favourably with others, although few patients survive for more than one year in spite of a good initial response.

Oestrogens and androgens are of value in treating malignant growth in organs under the influence of hormones, notably the prostate gland and the breast. Carcinoma arising from these organs frequently retains hormonal requirements, and the administration of hormones can change the environment and modify the malignant process. The prostate shows functional dependence on the androgen, and the administration of oestrogen can overcome the effects of androgen, producing regressive changes in normal and malignant cells. In mammary carcinoma, androgen antagonises the effects of the female hormone directly or indirectly, whereas the administration of oestrogen may accelerate the neoplastic process in women who are still menstruating. The mechanism of hormonal action in mammary cancer is not clear, however, and it has been found clinically that selected cases respond to oestrogens. Androgen appears to be preferable for the treatment of bony metastases and oestrogen to be of value in soft tissue metastases.

SILICONE RUBBER WADS

Wads of silicone rubber have been devised by Dunlop for sealing bottles used in hospitals and by pharmaceutical manufacturers. They have the advantage over wads made from metal foil, cork, rubber or waxed paper in that they can be sterilised in an autoclave with the bottle cap without losing any of their properties; they do not deteriorate under sterilisation, and so can be used repeatedly; they are non-toxic; and they have in them no metal which might affect the contents of the container. The wads can also be used as a seal for the bottles with screw-cap lids containing pathological specimens and for the similar bottles used for cultivating vaccine virus. They vary in size from $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter and 3-32 in. in thickness to 1-16 in. in diameter and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in thickness.

INJECTABLE PHENOBARBITONE SODIUM

Phenobarbitone sodium is a convenient drug for producing prolonged hypnosis in certain psychological disorders, and is frequently given in such conditions by the intramuscular route. There is a demand for a ready prepared solution of the drug, but no formula for such has been given in the Pharmacopœia, which recognises only the extemporaneous preparation of the injection by dissolving the material in water for injection immediately before use. Raine and Cooper (*Pharm J.*, 121, 427, 1955) have investigated the keeping properties of phenobarbitone sodium in a mixture of propylene glycol and water when sterilised by various methods. It is shown that using spores of *B. subtilis* as test organism an effective sterilising method was to steam the ampoules for thirty minutes. The preparation contains 2 per cent. v/v of benzyl alcohol, so that this is equivalent to the pharmacopœial method of heating with a bactericide. The preparation thus sterilised did not show any appreciable breakdown of the phenobarbitone sodium (0.8 per cent., according to the assay), and retained its potency for at least six months.—*Export Review*, November, 1955.

THE CHEMICAL BOOM IN GREAT BRITAIN

According to an editorial note in *Manufacturing Chemist*, March, 1956, the output of the chemical industries of Great Britain has been growing roughly twice as fast as manufacturing output as a whole, and in 1955 it was the only large group in which the U.K. share of world trade was expanding. Increasing industrial demand for chemicals—which claims over half of the chemical industry's products—and the rate of development of new products combined to make 1955 the best year ever for chemicals. Production was nearly three times higher than pre-war and three-quarters higher than in 1948. Plastics, synthetic detergents, petroleum chemicals and fertilisers have contributed heavily to the boom, and on the inorganic side the new anhydrite sulphuric acid plants have made their presence felt. The high rate of investment in chemicals is reflected in the rise in output per man since 1948 of one-half compared with one-quarter for industry in general. Investment by the industry in 1953 (the latest date for which detailed figures are available) amounted to £72 million, nearly 13 per cent. of the total manufacturing investment in plant and machinery. Employment in chemicals and allied trades has risen more rapidly than in industry as a whole; in mid-1955 it was 17 per cent. higher than in 1948, compared with 14 per cent. The higher-than-average rise in production in chemicals and allied trades has made possible a less-than-average rise in wholesale prices of the industry's output. Prices were virtually stable in 1954; in 1955 they tended upwards, but by November the rise on 1953 was under 3½ per cent. For all manufacturing it was over 5 per cent.

Much of the export effort of the industry is indirect, through the supply of materials for other industries; about half its total output is consumed in this way. But direct exports of chemicals are also considerable and last year were higher than ever before.

In the first 11 months of 1955 chemical exports were valued at £213 million, compared with £183 million and £162 million in corresponding periods of 1954 and 1953 respectively. The total for the full year was £232 million, one-third of the industry's total production. Commodities which have achieved the biggest rises in recent years include pharmaceuticals, plastic materials and paints, where there have been great technical advances; exports of tetra-ethyl lead anti-knock compound nearly doubled in value last year and increased nearly five-fold in the last two years.

FREEDOM, BONDAGE AND THE WELFARE STATE

Parasitism

(From a paper by H. W. Stunkard, "Science," June 10, 1955)

It is in the realm of animal parasites that the most conspicuous results of dependency are encountered. Swellengrebel defined a parasite as "an organism wholly dependent on another living organism for its food, its shelter and its reproduction." Note the word dependent in the definition. Parasitism is an almost universal phenomenon in the animal kingdom, and it is important to inquire into its origin, extent and effects. It has long been recognised that parasites have been derived from free-living progenitors. Moreover, it is certain that parasitic lines have developed repeatedly, and at various times, in most of the several phyla, from protozoans to arthropods. In any community, and the earliest ones must have been aquatic, numerous kinds of plants and animals live together, and parasitism is an outgrowth of such association. Animals in the same habitat strive, for sustenance, for survival. They seek food, shelter, escape from predators, and opportunity for reproduction.

It may have been accidental or incidental that certain animals found it expedient to attach themselves on or in the bodies of other animals. But acquisition of a host was the first step in the direction of parasitism. In certain instances, fear may have incited the animal to seek shelter; in other instances the secretions or excretions of the host may have afforded nourishment, and hunger may have impelled the association. Or the animal may have been ingested accidentally, and in the digestive tract of the host found conditions suitable for survival. But gradually the incipient parasite became more and more dependent. When other food sources were insufficient, what would be easier than to feed upon the tissues of the host? The dependent animal is proverbially looking for the easy way. So parasitism involves a gradual and progressive adaptation to a dependent condition on the part of the animal or species that adopts this mode of life. With protection and food supplied abundantly by the host, the parasite enjoys a condition of luxurious idleness. With nothing else to do, its surplus energy finds expression in enormously increased reproduction.

The parasite no longer has to seek food or protection from enemies; it can relax in comfort; the welfare state has been attained. But cessation of an active existence results in characteristic changes in the physiology and morphology of the parasite: the organs that function most vigorously in a free living existence, which render a species most alert and active, are no longer used and undergo progressive reduction and eventual atrophy. Especially is this true of the sensory and locomotor organs. The parasitic flatworms have lost their cilia; fleas and lice have lost their wings, the scab mites lack eyes and organs of respiration; while the linguatulids are so highly modified that they have lost practically all their primitive characters and superficially resemble tapeworms. With degeneration of the sense organs and muscles, there is a corresponding reduction in the nervous system. As parasitic regression proceeds, one after another of the organ systems suffers a reduction, and may eventually disappear. Certain groups, of which the cestodes, acanthocephalans and monostrellid copepods are conspicuous examples, have lost all traces of an alimentary tract. With the disappearance of the digestive system, the animal has lost the ability to ingest and digest food, and is reduced to a saprozoic type of nutrition.

Although less conspicuous, the physiological losses resulting from parasitism are far more important than the morphological ones. The obligate parasite has lost the ability in the absence of other living cells to carry on anabolic phases of metabolism, to synthesise protein, or to grow. It is clear that the enzymes concerned in anabolic processes must be supplied by living cells of the host or other associated organisms. This inability to carry on constructive metabolism, except when supplied with enzymes or coenzymes from extraneous

sources, has stymied attempts to culture parasitic organisms in vitro, and is largely responsible for the present ignorance of the physiology of animal parasites.

While certain organ systems undergo reduction in parasitic species, there is a compensatory increase in reproductive capacity. Luxurious idleness with abundant nourishment supports an active metabolism that finds expression in enormously increased reproductive activity. Protozoa may multiply in the host to reach appalling numbers. A malarial patient with 1 per cent. of the red cells infected would have approximately 200 million parasites in his body. In metazoan species there is a corresponding overdevelopment of the sexual organs. The number of ova produced by parasitic worms is stupendous. The average daily output of eggs by a mature female of *Ascaris lumbricoides* is about 200,000; of *Ancylostoma duodenale* some 25,000. A specimen of *Fasciolopsis buskii* produces about 25,000 eggs per day and one of *Taenia saginata* about 1 million. This cestode grows 10 to 15 proglottids each day, and each proglottid contains about 100,000 ova. Moreover, in parasitic species, new and accessory methods of reproduction increase the number of progeny. Among the Sporozoa, binary fission is replaced by multiple fission; schizogony alternates with sporogony, and the two cycles frequently involve different host species. In the digenetic trematodes, the sexual generation is followed by asexual generations, where polyembryony increases the number of progeny, often several thousandfold. Strobilisation in cestodes may be regarded as a form of asexual reproduction. This profuse and unrestrained reproduction is essential, since it is necessary to compensate for the mortality of young stages of the parasites.

Among parasitic species, the offspring, in the form of cysts, or eggs, or larvae, typically emerge from the host and constitute the infective stages that transmit the parasites to new hosts. These dispersal stages, as a rule, are delicate and short lived, and most of them succumb to the hazards of finding the next host. In many instances, not more than one in a million actually succeeds in completing the life-cycle. In a balanced condition of nature, the reproductive capacity of any species just equals the losses occasioned by death. But the parasite is not concerned with the welfare of the offspring. It lives an entirely selfish existence, and in the welfare state the comfort and security of the existing generation is often maintained and enhanced by mortgaging the future of succeeding generations.

It should be remembered that parasites, being wholly dependent, can survive only so long as they can find other organisms to support them. They contribute nothing of value, their effects are definitely deleterious, and the defence mechanisms of the host are eventually mobilised against them. So, despite the apparent ease and luxury of parasitic existence, the probability of success in such a venture is exceedingly small. Such a welfare state exists only for those lucky individuals, the favoured few, who are able to cajole or compel others to provide the welfare.

The survey just made shows that throughout the animal kingdom during human history as recorded in written form and during geologic history as recorded in the evolutionary record, independence, with freedom to explore new vistas, has been the essential condition of progress, whereas the surrender of freedom in an attempt to attain security has led to bondage, regression and degeneracy. The welfare state offers security to workers on terms of contingent subjection and dependency, but such a social order reduces the individual to abject subservience, and results in the development of a rigid caste system. Dependency and degeneration are cognate phenomena; they go hand in hand; either may be the causative agent, and it is often difficult to determine whether, in any particular instance, creatures became degenerate because they were dependent, or became dependent because they were degenerate. In any event, the well-worn attempt to obtain comfort without effort, to get something for nothing, persists as one of the illusions that in all ages has intrigued and misled the unwary.

EMULGENTS AND THICKENERS

Contributed by the Staff of the Pharmacy Department of the University of Adelaide

The following tabulation sets out the principal features of a number of aids to dispensing which may, or may not, be used in association with acacia, tragacanth and similar gums. As a matter of convenience the tabulation is divided into 5 sections. However, these sections overlap.

- Section 1: Multiple Purpose Aids.
- Section 2: Principally to increase viscosity.
- Section 3: Oil-in-water emul-gents.
- Section 4: Water-in-oil emul-gents.
- Section 5: Miscellaneous group.



SECTION No. 1

MULTIPLE PURPOSE AIDS

(T/N Carbowaxes)

The Macrogols:

Macrogols is the approved B.P. name for the group of polyethylene glycols marketed as 400, 1500, 4000 according to the average molecular weight of macrogol present. They vary in consistency, for example, 400 is a colourless liquid, 1500 has a consistency similar to soft paraffin and 4000 is in creamy white flakes.

The polyethylene glycols react with fatty alcohols such as cetyl and cetostearyl alcohols to form ethers. An example is Cetomacrogol 1000, B.P.C. (T/N Texofor) detailed in Section 3.

Uses of Macrogols:

- (1) The A.P.F. combines 1 part of 400 with 1 part of 4000 to produce Ung. Macrogol (p. 157) which provides an easily spread base of the consistency of Ung. Paraff.
- (2) Page 157 also includes a formula which illustrates the addition of both oil and water. The latter must be kept low to avoid forming a solution unless cetostearyl alcohol is also added to counteract this tendency.
- (3) To dissolve sulphonamides, benzocaine, salicylic acid and similar drugs poorly soluble in water and fixed oils.
- (4) To provide water soluble, non-greasy ointment bases of any desired consistency, which are of general utility because of their unusual features of their miscibility with water and freedom from reaction with most drugs likely to be compounded in them.
- (5) Macrogol 4000 with and without macrogols of lower molecular weight, and/or propylene glycol produces suppository bases. These may not melt at body temperature, but they do dissolve in the aqueous fluid in contact with the mucous membrane of the rectum.

SECTION 2

Principally Used to Increase Viscosity

Agar:

Japanese Isinglass—An aqueous extract of seaweeds.

Uses:

- (1) In the form of a solution of below 1% as a thickener for paraffin emulsions made with emulgents.
- (2) As a therapeutic agent: Internal dose 240 gr. Dispensed in the form of flakes added to the finished emulsion as for insoluble drugs.

Problems:

- (a) The minimum effective dose is 15 gr. and the drug swells in contact with water in the bottle. Delay making up to volume.
- (b) Evacuation is aided by further swelling in the body and by combination with other purgatives.

Alginates:

The Na and Ca salts of purified acids from seaweeds. The older presentation as Manuol of commerce is Sod. Alginat, available in several grades for use in foods (ice-cream, sauces, custard powders).

The recent edition of the A.P.F. includes Triethanolamine Alginate and also Propylene Glycol Alginate.

Uses:

- (1) Sod. Alginat. 1% solution will emulsify an equal volume of fixed oil by shaking: homogenisation increases the viscosity and gives permanency.
- (2) Na salt 5 to 10% gives water-washable pastes and creams.
- (3) As absorbable haemostatics. The Ca Salt is used in dressings and dusting powders.
- (4) Magma Triethanolamin. Alginat. A.P.F. p. 120 contains 10% as a thickened aqueous base which forms a protective, soft, plastic film which is impervious to oils and water.
- (5) Propylen. Glycol. Alginat. in 1 to 5% admixtures have the advantage over other varieties in being stable in acidic conditions.

Problems of Na, Ca and Triethanolamine Varieties:

- (a) The above alginates require practically neutral admixture as both acidic and alkaline drugs destroy the molecule.
 - (b) Preservatives are essential.
 - (c) Do not mix with dyes.
 - (d) Sterilise by autoclaving.
- All varieties

Bentonite:

Colloidal Al. Silicate from Wyoming, U.S.A.—other sources of doubtful value. Test every sample.

Uses:

- (1) Sol of 5% for dispensing bench when 24 hours old. Used as such for triturating powders for both internal and external use. Final concentration 2%.
- (2) Water-washable ointment base: use 10 to 20% with glycerin 10% and water. The resultant gel it like soft paraffin.
- (3) Sol as thickener for emulsion creams.

Problems:

- (a) In the absence of a stock sol the slow absorption of water is overcome by triturating with glycerin.
- (b) Intractable with Liq. Plumb. and similar precipitants.
- (c) Calamine Lotion Addendum 1955 adds $\frac{1}{2}$ sodium citrate to the 1953 formula. This new lotion mixes readily on shaking and is easily poured from a narrow-mouthed bottle. The addition of sodium citrate avoids the need to modify the 3% of bentonite in the formula according to the sample, the type of container and the method used (hand or electric mixer).
- (d) Sterilisation is essential if either powder or product is to be applied to open wounds.

Methylcellulose—German "Tylose":

May & Baker "P.M.B." both in various grades. A.P.F. —a mixture of alkyl ethers of cellulose—Edifas A of commerce.

Uses:

(1) Internally as a laxative—dose 1 to 1½ G.
(2) As a suspending agent in 4% and 4½% to give consistencies of Mucil. Acac. and Mucil Trag. respectively. Stock mucilages of various strengths are diluted to about 1% of the final volume.

(3) A 1% solution will emulsify an equal volume of fixed oil by shaking and homogenisation.

A.P.F. p.91 suggests use as a thickened ophthalmic vehicle for prolonging contact of water soluble drugs and suspending sulphonamides, antibiotics, etc., which are insoluble.

(4) A.P.F. p. 119, 10% gels as water-washable bases; one with glycerin and another with alcohol.

Problems:

(a) When in powder swells and dissolves slowly in cold water; do NOT heat above 95 deg.—cool—homogenise (A.P.F.).

(b) Mixes with acids, alkalis, electrolytes, but NOT with phenol, etc. (A.P.F.).

(c) Stabilisation not necessary.

(d) Older samples in neps need trituration in glycerin.

(To be continued)

—E. F. LIPSHAM, Senior Lecturer.

—A. E. BOWEY, Lecturer.

—R. A. ANDERSON, Lecturer.

NECESSARY DEVELOPMENT

"The present state of development of the pharmaceutical field may be likened to the installation of a jet engine in an old-fashioned buggy. New, powerful therapeutic agents have been developed in considerable numbers during the past decades, but there has been no accompanying improvement in the carriers or vehicles for these drugs . . . Bits of information now exist which indicate the many possibilities for substantial therapeutic advances through research in pharmacy. We can only hope that at least a small portion of the enormous research expenditure of the future will be devoted to this area."

—Miller, Orville H.: "Horse-Drawn Vehicles for Jet-Powered Drugs," *"The Prescriptionist,"* 2:11 (Mar., 1955.)
(From "The American Professional Pharmacist.")

SULPHONAMIDES IN COCCIDIOSIS

Exemption from Fourth Schedule

A short reference was made last week (p. 43) to the relaxation in the control of sulphonamides, effected by the new Poisons Rules, when preparations of these compounds are required for the treatment of coccidiosis in poultry. As in the case of ointments of sulphonamides, these preparations remain in the First Schedule. No particular sulphonamides are specified and the relaxation applies, of course, only to those which can properly be sold for the treatment of coccidiosis, usually a 16 per cent. solution of sulphamezathine. Section 18 (2) of the 1933 Act requires the purchaser to be "known . . . to be a person to whom the poison may properly be sold"; it follows that the pharmacist must know that the poison demanded is normally used by the customer for the purpose stated. In practice, this would probably amount to a knowledge that the purchaser is actually a poultry keeper, that the sulphonamide asked for is one ordinarily used in the treatment of coccidiosis, and the belief that the customer is acting in good faith. A domestic poultry keeper will, of course, sign the poison book when purchasing these preparations, as the "signed order" procedure is only applicable to sales made for the purpose of a "trade or business."—*"The Pharmaceutical Journal,"* January 28, 1956.

TOXIC CHEMICALS IN AGRICULTURE

Risks to Wild Life to be Kept Under Review

The third report of a working party on the risks to wild life arising from the use of toxic chemicals in agriculture was published on June 23. It states that in a normal season in Britain the number of casualties to wild birds and mammals caused by spraying by toxic chemicals was not particularly high compared with other causes of death. The working party does think, however, that the danger to insects is probably greater, and emphasises the importance of research on that matter. The working party does not consider that further legislation is needed at present, but recommends that the risks to wild life should be kept under review by the Inter-Departmental Advisory Committee set up on the recommendation of the working party's second report. That Committee would advise on the framing of new legislation or regulations should such action become necessary.

The working party's other conclusions are summarised below:

There should be suitable warnings on the containers of toxic materials about the precautions necessary when using those materials.

Advertising and labelling of rodenticides should not convey the impression that those products are harmless to wild birds and mammals, in order of danger, are listed in the report as follows: Organo-phosphorus, insecticides applied to brassicas in late summer, arsenical compounds used for potato haulm destruction in September; dinitro weed killers applied to corn and peas in Spring and July; and DDT insecticides applied to orchards, carrots and peas.

Bird and Mammal Losses, 1952

The large number of corpses of birds and mammals found in fields in 1952 after they had been sprayed with organo-phosphorus insecticides may have resulted from the intensity and extent of spraying which was necessary to control a severe and late attack of aphids on brussels sprouts when there was little alternative cover for birds and mammals and the recurrence of such incidents will be limited to years in which aphid attack is heavy and late. Dinitro weed killers such as DNC and dinoseb, if used with proper care and as early as possible in the season, will not cause heavy casualties among birds and mammals. Hormone weed killers require no special precautions to ensure the safety of birds. In certain circumstances, however, farm livestock may be in danger since poisonous plants such as ragwort may, for a period, become very appetising. Arsenical sprays, although very toxic to birds and mammals, do not cause casualties when used on fruit trees; when used to kill potato haulm, special care should be taken to see that fences and gates are secure so as to prevent farm stock straying into treated fields, and to see that spray liquid is not spilled in fields other than that being treated. DDT is of low toxicity, but may cause casualties among birds when they feed particularly in the absence of rain. Domestic animals and birds can be accidentally killed by spraying operations, and both farmer and contractor should co-operate fully in the necessary precautions.

Improved co-operation between beekeepers, growers, farmers and spraying contractors should obviate the need for legislation to provide for the protection of bees.

Provided there is no carelessness in the disposal of containers, unused spray liquids or machine washings, the normal application of toxic chemicals in agriculture will not result in damage to fisheries. The existing legislation relating to the prevention of pollution of rivers should be adequate to deal with carelessness.

Long-term observations of changes in the plant population of hedgerows and roadside verges due to spraying are essential.—*"The Chemist and Druggist,"* July 9, 1955.

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"Rock Oil" might have been good "for man or beast", as was claimed, but today far more remarkable achievements can be claimed for chemicals derived from petroleum.

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The Report of the Director-General of Health

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1954

A Resume of the Main Features

This report, presented to the Minister for Health on November 30, 1955, and now made available in printed form, is the first statement of activities issued by the Commonwealth Department of Health, and it is hoped it will be the forerunner of similar annual reports. As no previous report has been published, brief historical material is included in most of its 17 sections. Part I consists of 108 pages devoted to National Health Services, while the remainder of the book concerns National Health Benefits. The report is of general interest to pharmacists, and most sections will be commented upon in brief. Those sections which are the particular concern of the pharmacist will be given in greater detail.

Section 1. The **Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign**, a co-operative State and Federal activity, which was commenced in 1950, now provides facilities for over 1000 new tuberculosis beds, and a further 1600 are in the course of provision. The tuberculosis death-rate has fallen from 25 per 100,000 in 1949 to 11 per 100,000 in 1953. Factors contributing to this improvement are tuberculosis allowances (bringing to light concealed cases, mass X-rays, prevention by B.C.G. vaccination and the improved use of chemotherapy. All migrants entering Australia are compelled to have a chest X-ray within one month of landing.

Problems associated with **Child Health** (Section 2) are being studied by the Institute for Child Health, established in 1945, and the University of Sydney, where a Chair of Child Health was endowed in 1950. This project was financed in part by the Commonwealth Government. Undergraduate and post-graduate instruction is given in conjunction with the Royal Alexandra Hospital and the Lady Gowrie Child Centre. Special research includes studies of the Aetiology, Diagnosis and prevention of Acute Rheumatic Fever, Febrile Convulsions, Female Pseudohermaphroditism and Endemic Goitre. A seminar, jointly sponsored by the Commonwealth Health Department and the World Health Organisation, held in August, 1953, was attended by 63 persons, 30 coming from overseas.

The **Immigration Medical Service**, which maintains medical teams in London, Cologne, The Hague and Rome, is a little-known facet of the Commonwealth Department of Health. This department is actively concerned in the selection of overseas migrants, all of whom are medically examined before being accepted. Its activities are being extended to Austria, Greece, Denmark and Switzerland.

Section 4 (**Laboratory Service**) is a large section which is subdivided into (a) Acoustic Laboratories, (b) Bureau of Dental Standards, (c) Health Laboratories, (d) Serum Laboratories, (e) X-ray and Radium Laboratories. The Acoustic laboratories, formerly primarily concerned with the investigation of military problem of noise and blast and the efficiency of communication systems under conditions of noise, was established during World War II.

In 1947 its control was transferred to the Department of Health, and its peacetime activities now include the manufacture and maintenance of deaf-aids ("Calaid"), the measurement of hearing in schoolchildren and the provision of these aids, where necessary, to ex-servicemen and schoolchildren. This branch also conducts six-monthly tests for all air-crew licensed under the Department of Civil Aviation.

The Health Laboratories provide facilities for:—

- (i) Examination of clinical specimens.
- (ii) Bacteriological and clinical examination of food, milk and water.
- (iii) The investigation of disease outbreaks.
- (iv) Distribution of Commonwealth Serum Laboratories products.

These facilities are available at strategic points throughout the country at centres where no State Laboratory is easily available. Investigations during the year include: Infectious mononucleosis after floods in the Rockhampton area, outbreaks of Clinical Dengue Fever in Townsville, Cairns and Charters Towers; sampling of contaminated coconut on behalf of Hobart State Health Department, etc. Over 400,000 pathological examinations were carried out by the 15 Health Laboratories during the year ended June 30, 1954.

The activities of the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories are many and diverse. Its departments and a brief note on the scope of each are given here.

Antibiotic Section.—Preparation of penicillin and procaine penicillin and their products.

Biochemistry Section.—Serum concentration and fractionation, preparation of antitoxins and antivenenes. Normal serum albumin and gamma globulin are processed regularly and experimental work on Fibrinogen is being carried out.

Endocrine Section.—Preparation of Insulin, Pituitary extract, A.C.T.H., Thyroid extract and Calf-lymph. Standardisation of numerous products prepared in the laboratories. (Tetanus Antitoxin, Gas-gangrene Antitoxins, etc.)

Microbiology Sections I, II and III.—Processing of serum, bottling and ampouling of finished products. Preparation of Diphtheria and Tetanus toxins and toxoids and antitoxins in horses, preparation of B.C.G. vaccine.

Virology Section.—Influenza virus vaccine and Yellow Fever Vaccine are prepared in this section. Experimental work on various viruses is being carried out.

Veterinary Section.—Preparation of Bacterial Vaccines, Living Virus Vaccines and Anti Sera.

Research Section.—Research during the period under review covers Poliomyelitis, Study of Venoms and Antivenenes, Blood Grouping, Effect of Rubber on Antiseptics.

The **X-ray and Radium Laboratory** acts as a central reserve for the national radium holding from which loans are made when required to approved hospitals. This laboratory also approves all radioactive isotopes, and all distributions are made through it. (This includes isotopes for scientific and industrial purposes, as well as those for medical use.)

Co-operation between the State and Commonwealth Health authorities was obtained to some extent by the setting up in 1926 of the **Federal Health Council**. In 1937 this council was merged into a new organisation known as the **National Health and Medical Research Council**, which comprises representatives of Commonwealth and State Governments and nominees of the B.M.A., the Royal Australian College of Physicians, the Royal Australian College of Surgeons, the council of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.

gists and the Australian Dental Association.. (No pharmaceutical organisation appears in the list of nominees.) One of the resolutions passed at the 36th session of this council is: "The habitual use from early infancy onwards, in a temperate climate, of water containing 1 p.p.m. of fluoride has been shown to confer the greatest degree of freedom from dental caries, which can be secured by this means without risk or disturbance to any bodily structure or function." (Recent reports in the daily press indicate that fluoridation of drinking water will be accepted only after a considerable amount of public prejudice has been overcome.)

Public Health (Section 7) gives epidemiological statistics which are received at the central office in Canberra through the World Health Organisation Epidemiological Station at Singapore. Tables showing the incidence of smallpox, plague and cholera in Eastern ports and airports are given. The value of such information in the prevention and control of epidemics in this country is too obvious to require further comment. Notifiable diseases from each State in the Commonwealth, and tuberculosis and poliomyelitis statistics are given in tabular form in this section. Teaching activities in the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, research, industrial hygiene and parasitology are reviewed in division B.

Statistics relating to causes of death in Australia are included in the book. These details are reprinted from the Demography Bulletin, which has been commented on in previous issues of the Journal.

The Commonwealth World Health Organisation Act of 1947 signifies the formal adherence of Australia to the Constitution of the World Health Organisation, the successor to previous international health agencies. This imposes the following responsibilities on members:—

- (i) To report annually on action taken and progress achieved in improving public health.
- (ii) To report annually on action taken on W.H.O. recommendations, conventions, agreements and regulations.
- (iii) To report changes in laws and regulations (this includes Poisons and Dangerous Drug legislation).
- (iv) To provide statistical and epidemiological reports.
- (v) To provide other information requested by the executive board of W.H.O.
- (vi) To maintain sanitary standards and precautions at ports and airports.
- (vii) Not to exceed specified sanitary requirements in respect of international traffic.

Adherence to other clauses of a minor nature is also required.

The Therapeutic Substances Act (Section 10), General, originally passed in 1937 and amended in 1938, was never proclaimed to come into operation. The Therapeutic Substances Act of 1953 repealed the 1937 and 1938 Acts and has now been proclaimed. Under the Act the importation into Australia or the Interstate trading of therapeutic substances or controlled therapeutic substances is controlled by the Commonwealth. "Therapeutic substance," for the purposes of the Act, means a substance which is used for the purpose of:—

- (a) Preventing, diagnosing or alleviation of a disease, ailment, defect or injury in persons or animals;
- (b) Influencing, inhibiting or modifying of a physiological process in persons or animals; or
- (c) Testing of susceptibility to a disease or ailment in persons or animals;

and "controlled therapeutic substance" means a therapeutic substance—

- (a) Which is the subject of a monograph in the B.P. or in the B.P.C., and is not specified in the regulations as a therapeutic substance which is not a controlled therapeutic substance; or

- (b) Which is specified in the regulations as a controlled therapeutic substance.

Provision is also made in this Act to control the standards of pharmaceutical benefits supplied by pharmaceutical chemists on behalf of the Commonwealth under Part VII of the National Health Act 1953, and the standard of therapeutic substances supplied to the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Sections 3 and 4 of Part II of the report are concerned with General Pharmaceutical Benefits and Pensioner Pharmaceutical Benefits. As both these are of direct interest to pharmacists, they are quoted here in full.

SECTION 3.—PENSIONER MEDICAL SERVICE

The Pensioner Medical Service came into operation on 21st February, 1951. It operated under the National Health (Medical Services to Pensioners) Regulations until 14th April, 1954. The Service has operated since the latter date under Part IV of the National Health Act 1953, which came into operation by proclamation on that date.

Scope of the Service

Under the Pensioner Medical Service, medical treatment of a general practitioner nature, such as is usually rendered in the doctor's surgery or in the patient's home, is provided for pensioners and their dependants.

A "pensioner" is defined as a person to whom, or in respect of whom, there is being paid—

- (a) An age, invalid or widow's pension under the Social Services Consolidation Act;
- (b) A Service pension under the Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act; or
- (c) An allowance under the Tuberculosis Act.

A "dependant" is defined as—

- (a) The wife of the pensioner;
- (b) A woman who is living with the pensioner as his wife on a permanent and bona fide domestic basis although not legally married to him and has been so living with him for not less than three years; and
- (c) A child under the age of sixteen years in the custody, care and control of the pensioner or of the wife or husband of the pensioner.

Subject to certain terms and conditions, any registered medical practitioner may participate in the Service, which is free to eligible pensioners and their dependants. However, a medical practitioner may charge a pensioner a small fee for "after hours" service or for travelling beyond a certain distance from his surgery.

Medical practitioners participating in the Service are remunerated on a concessional fee-for-service basis by the Commonwealth.

The pensioner (or dependant) has freedom of choice as to which participating doctor he will consult.

To be eligible for the benefits of the Service, a pensioner must be in possession of an entitlement card, which is issued by the Department of Social Services. This card is the authority for the doctor to provide free medical attention under the scheme, and it must be presented to the doctor on each occasion that medical treatment is required under the Service.

Operation of the Service

Since the inception of the Service on 21st February, 1951, there has been a progressive increase in the number of services rendered each quarter by participating doctors with a consequent increase in the cost of the Service. As an instance of the growth of the Service, it is mentioned that for the period 21st February, 1951, to 30th June, 1951 (i.e., a little more than four months), 228,746 medical services were rendered at a cost of

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Guaiacol and Aromatics**

***DIACOL-D**

Two teaspoonsful contain ethyl morphine hcl. gr. 1/10, guaiacol m. 5/8, potassium citrate gr. 7½, menthol gr. 1/20, with other aromatics and flavouring.

*In certain States this preparation can only be dispensed when prescribed by medical practitioners

Available in bottles of 2, 4 and 16 fl. oz.

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NIVEA Creme (Tins or tubes), NIVEA Skin Oil (Liquid Form) — Smith & Nephew (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., 66 Reservoir St., Sydney N13

£75,512, whilst for the three months ended 30th June, 1954, there were 1,089,825 services at a cost of £543,788.

Since the inception of the Service there has been a steady increase in the number of pensioners (and dependants) who have become participants in the Service. The main reason for this increase is, of course, the widening of the pension field as a result of the progressive easing of the means test relating to pensions. The following table shows the steady increase in the number of participants in the scheme and also the increase in the percentage of eligible persons:—

Date	Number of Enrolled Persons (Pensioners and Dependants)	Percentage of Eligible Persons Enrolled
30th September, 1951	450,900	82.9
31st December, 1951	468,000	85.8
31st March, 1952	487,000	88.6
30th June, 1952	501,400	90.5
30th September, 1952	518,000	92.6
31st December, 1952	535,200	94.0
31st March, 1953	544,600	94.9
30th June, 1953	557,800	95.9
30th September, 1953	566,300	96.2
31st December, 1953	575,800	96.5
31st March, 1954	585,900	96.6
30th June, 1954	597,300	96.3

During the year ended 30th June, 1954, participating doctors rendered 4,168,410 medical services to pensioners and their dependants under the scheme. These services comprised 2,076,388 surgery consultations and 2,092,022 domiciliary visits.

Committees of Inquiry

A Federal and six State Pensioner Medical Services Committees of Inquiry were established by the Commonwealth Minister for Health on the 7th November, 1952. National Health (Pensioner's Medical Services Committees of Inquiry) Regulations setting out the constitution, powers, functions, duties and procedure of these Committees came into operation on the 13th November, 1952. These Committees now operate under Part VIII of the National Health Act 1953, which came into operation on the 14th April, 1954.

Prior to the operation of Part VIII of the National Health Act the functions of the Committees were to inquire into and report to the Minister or the Director-General of Health on any matter referred to them by the Minister or Director-General in relation to the provision by medical practitioners of medical services and medicines to pensioners and their dependants. Since the operation of Part VIII of the National Health Act the functions of the Committees have been extended to include matters in relation to the provision by medical practitioners of general pharmaceutical benefits.

The Federal Committee deals with matters involving questions of principle or matters common to more than one State.

Each State Medical Services Committee consists of the Commonwealth Deputy Director of Health and four legally qualified medical practitioners appointed by the Minister from a panel of six nominated by the State Branch of the British Medical Association.

The Federal Committee consists of the Commonwealth Director-General of Health and four legally qualified medical practitioners appointed by the Minister from among six nominated by the Federal Council of the British Medical Association.

Fraudulent Claims

Since the commencement of the Scheme two cases have arisen in which the doctors concerned were pro-

secuted under the Crimes Act in connection with the submission of fraudulent claims for medical services. In each case the doctor concerned submitted vouchers for medical services to pensioners which it was alleged were not rendered. In one case the doctor concerned was convicted and fined £225. Costs amounting to £31/16/9 were also awarded against him. An appeal was lodged, however, and the fine was reduced to £40 with costs totalling £31/16/9. The second case is due for hearing at an early date.

Participating Doctors

There has been a ready response by the medical profession to enrol in the Scheme for the purpose of rendering medical services to pensioners and their dependants. At 30th June, 1954, there were 4239 participating doctors, representing approximately 80 per cent. of the active general medical practitioners in Australia.

SECTION 4.—PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Statutory authority for the Commonwealth to provide pharmaceutical benefits is provided in Part VII of the National Health Act 1953 and the National Health (Pharmaceutical Benefits) Regulations.

Pharmaceutical benefits provided fall into two categories:—

- (1) General pharmaceutical benefits;
- (2) Pensioner pharmaceutical benefits.

(1) **General Pharmaceutical Benefits.**—These benefits are restricted to the life-saving and disease-preventing drugs. A list of such drugs has been drawn up by an expert committee of medical practitioners, pharmaceutical chemists and a pharmacologist. From time to time this committee makes recommendations to the Minister for Health as to the drugs and medicinal preparations it considers should be made available as benefits. Additions can only be made to the list after a recommendation to the Minister by the Committee to that effect.

(2) **Pensioner Pharmaceutical Benefits.**—Generally speaking, the benefits provided to pensioners include all the drugs and medicinal preparations listed in the British Pharmacopoeia or specified in the Schedules to the National Health (Pharmaceutical Benefits) Regulations, together with combinations of these drugs and medicinal preparations.

National Health Act 1953

With the proclamation of Part VII of the National Health Act 1953, and the gazettal of the National Health (Pharmaceutical Benefits) Regulations on the 12th May, 1954, several new features were introduced into the pharmaceutical benefits scheme. A medical practitioner can now supply certain drugs in cases of emergency without the necessity of having to write a prescription. The medical practitioner can, by completing an order form supplied by the Commonwealth, obtain from an approved chemist a supply of certain drugs commonly used in cases of emergency.

Under the new legislation greater flexibility has been provided with regard to repeat prescriptions. The Commonwealth Director-General of Health may in special circumstances, at the request of the patient's doctor, authorise a greater number of repeats than that provided for in the schedules to the National Health (Pharmaceutical Benefits) Regulations.

The number of drugs available as general pharmaceutical benefits has been increased from 220 to 229.

The number of drugs available as pensioner pharmaceutical benefits has also been greatly increased. The old legislation made available any drug or combination of drugs in the then current British Pharmacopoeia, except medicinal gases and anaesthetics. The new legislation provides for all the drugs in the current British Pharmacopoeia, together with approximately

170 drugs listed in the third schedule to the regulations. This list will be varied from time to time on the recommendations of the statutory Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee mentioned previously.

Pharmaceutical Benefits Statistics

Statistics showing payments made by the Commonwealth and number of prescriptions written since the commencement of general pharmaceutical benefits and pensioner pharmaceutical benefits are shown in Tables Nos. 2-6.

Standing Committee on Pricing Arrangements

During the year 1953-54 the Commonwealth Minister for Health established a Standing Committee on Pricing Arrangements for payments to chemists for Pharmaceutical Benefits. This Committee is comprised of eight members, four representatives of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia, one representative from the Commonwealth Department of the Treasury and three representatives from the Commonwealth Department of Health.

The Standing Committee has an advisory function, considering matters relating to pharmaceutical benefits pricing and supply agreements between the Commonwealth and the Guild referred to it by—

- (1) The Minister or Director-General of Health; or
- (2) The Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild.

Up to the 30th June, 1954, two meetings of the Standing Committee had been held.

Committees of Inquiry

A Federal and six State Medicines for Pensioners Committees of Inquiry were established by the Commonwealth Minister for Health. National Health (Medicines for Pensioners' Committees of Inquiry) Regulations setting out the constitution, powers, functions, duties and procedure of these Committees came into operation on the 27th November, 1953.

The functions of these Committees were to inquire into and report to the Minister for Health or the Director-General of Health on any matter referred to them by the Minister or the Director-General in relation to the provision by approved pharmaceutical chemists of medicines to pensioners. The Federal Committee dealt with matters involving questions of principle.

With the operation of Part VIII of the National Health Act 1953 on the 14th April, 1954, the functions of the Medicines for Pensioners Committees of Inquiry were carried on by Federal and State Pharmaceutical Services Committees of Inquiry. The functions of the new Pharmaceutical Services Committee also include matters arising out of the supply of general pharmaceutical benefits.

The Pharmaceutical Services Federal Committee of Inquiry consists of the Director-General of Health and four pharmaceutical chemists appointed by the Minister for Health.

The activities of the various State Committees of Inquiry since their establishment are set out in Table No. 1.

TABLE No. 1

State Committees of Inquiry (Pharmaceutical Benefits)

State	Number of Meetings Held up to 30th June, 1954	Number of Cases Referred
New South Wales	1	44
Victoria	1	33
Queensland	1	12
South Australia	3	7
Western Australia	1	11
Tasmania	1	2
Total	8	109

TABLE No. 2

General Pharmaceutical Benefits

Payments to Hospitals, Bush Nursing Centres, Flying Doctor Service, &c.

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australian Capital Territory	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1948-49			74,808			3,244	4,717	82,769
1949-50			86,542	10,777	11,177	14,917	7,935	131,348
1950-51			106,383	17,616	20,409	16,995	41,981	203,384
1951-52	400,000		91,834	21,106	26,303	9,085	66,940	615,268
1952-53			114,858	32,995	72,000	16,662	50,352	286,867
1953-54	252,339	431,451	91,920	68,172	78,360	58,643	77,562	1,058,447

N.B.—The figures shown for each State are payments for general pharmaceutical benefits supplied by public hospitals only. The figures for the Australian Capital Territory include bush nursing centres, etc., which are scattered throughout the Commonwealth.



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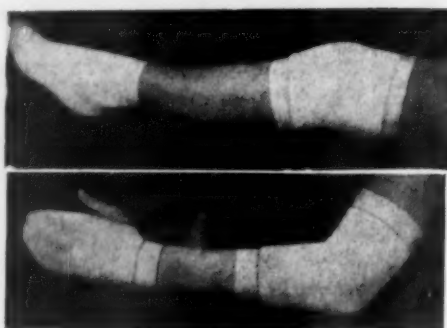
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TABLE No. 3

General Pharmaceutical Benefits

Statement Showing Number of Prescriptions Written

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australian Capital Territory	Total
1948-49	66,480	97,347	18,235	20,139	42,518	35,904	96	280,719
1949-50	124,173	169,558	28,560	38,360	62,018	61,386	155	484,210
1950-51	1,365,080	1,166,562	529,194	340,642	260,997	87,309	8,838	3,758,622
1951-52	2,515,965	1,987,658	828,225	603,912	428,542	137,282	16,699	6,518,283
1952-53	2,650,944	2,001,481	938,803	628,787	456,187	160,288	19,218	6,855,708
1953-54	2,751,578	2,033,299	940,287	635,715	487,478	175,466	20,790	7,044,613

TABLE No. 4

General Pharmaceutical Benefits

Payments for Each State Per Annum—Chemists and Doctors

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australian Capital Territory	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1948-49	15,235	21,903	3,875	4,783	12,224	8,228	20	66,268
1949-50	50,704	54,400	8,806	14,385	23,515	21,485	46	173,341
1950-51	986,807	799,710	357,232	284,215	227,425	64,925	6,465	2,726,779
1951-52	2,610,314	2,070,477	769,559	674,368	446,398	126,419	14,612	6,712,147
1952-53	2,452,123	1,834,691	739,307	602,588	433,378	121,522	16,175	6,199,784
1953-54	2,877,692	2,067,187	842,340	646,310	556,537	147,684	22,436	7,160,186

TABLE No. 5

Pensioner Pharmaceutical Benefits

Payments Per Annum for Each State

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australian Capital Territory	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1951-52	186,614	60,721	40,320	32,988	29,448	6,980	361	357,632
1952-53	364,240	139,166	96,613	65,185	48,590	14,149	715	728,658
1953-54	502,402	200,163	135,990	88,424	62,967	19,711	1,123	1,010,780

TABLE No. 6

Pensioner Pharmaceutical Benefits

Statement Showing Number of Prescriptions Written

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australian Capital Territory	Total
1951-52	879,125	291,461	175,942	139,584	128,500	34,900	1,699	1,651,211
1952-53	1,344,886	547,538	373,986	248,324	171,494	53,059	2,860	2,742,147
1953-54	1,674,673	717,002	479,965	316,743	215,887	68,560	4,211	3,477,041

Space does not permit of further comment, but additional information in the book—which has not been commented on in this resume—includes details of the administration and work of the following departments: Human, Animal and Plant Quarantine, Northern Territory Health Report, Flying Doctor Service, Aerial

Medical Service, Institute of Anatomy, Research into Diabetes and Enzymes, Nursing and Nutrition.

Any inquiries or requests regarding the report should be addressed to the Director-General of Health, Canberra, A.C.T.

—F.H.B.

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By Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S., of the **Pharmaceutics Department, Victorian College of Pharmacy**

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Bromodiphenhydramine HCl.	Ambodryl (P.D.), Bromazine.
Chlorcyclizine HCl.	Di-Paralene HCl (Abbott); Histantin (B.W. Eng.); Peralzil (B.W.).
Chlorothen Citrate.	Andrews; Tagathen (Lederle).
Chlorpheniramine Maleate	Chlor-Trimeton (Schering Corp.); Piriton (A&H); Chlorphenpyridamine Maleate.
Cyclizine HCl.	Marzine (B.W.).
Dimenhyclinate.	Andramine (Andrews); Dramamine (Searle); Menhydri-nate (Toppin); Travamine (G.P.).
Diphenhydramine HCl B.P.C.	Benadryl (P.D.).
Halopyramine.	Synopen (Geigy).
Meclozine HCl.	Ancolan (B.D.H.); Bonamine (Pfizer).
Mepyramine Maleate B.P.	Anthisan (M&B); Neo-Antergan (Merck); Pyranisamine; Pyrilamine.
Methaphenilene HCl.	Diatrin (Warner).
Methapyrilene HCl (see also Thenylpyramine)	Thenylene HCl (Abbott).
Phenindamine Tartrate B.P.C.	Thephorin (Roche).
Promethazine HCl B.P.	Phenergan (M&B).
Promethazine-8-Chlorotheophyllinate.	Avomine (M&B).
Prophenpyridamine para-aminosalicylate.	Avil (Hoechst—F & McA).
Pyrrobutamine.	Pyronil (Lilly).
Thenophenopiperidine.	Sandosten (Sandoz).
Thenyldiamine HCl.	Thenfadil (Stearns).
Thenylpyramine HCl (see also Methapyrilene).	Histadyl (Lilly).
Thonzylamine HCl.	Neo-Hetramine (Wyeth).
Tripelennamine HCl.	Pyribenzamine (Ciba).
Triprolidine HCl.	Actidil (B.W.).
Allercur (Schering), an imidazole compound, has not yet been allocated an Approved Name.	



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1	FORD PILLS, Large	5/6	49/6	2.9.6
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1	KANATOX, Small	3/6	31/6	7.11
1	MENTHOLD CREME	9/6	76/6	1.18.3.
1	NUXOIDS, Large	3/6	31/6	
1	NUXOIDS, Small	1/3	11/3	2.10.
1	PRESSOR SALT	3/6	31/6	15.9
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3 doz. FORD PILLS — Small	4 1 0
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1 doz. MENTHOLD CREME	19 2
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1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS — Small	18 0
1 doz. FORD PILLS — Large	2 9 6
3 doz. FORD PILLS — Small	4 1 0
1/6 doz. MENTHOLD CREME	12 9
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Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis

Prepared by Dr. H. G. Wallace, Director-General of Public Health, N.S.W.

- (1) Q.—What is poliomyelitis?
- (2) Q.—What methods of treatment and prevention are available?
- (3) Q.—Why is a National campaign against poliomyelitis necessary?
- (4) Q.—Why is it being commenced at this time?
- (5) Q.—What is the Salk Vaccine?
- (6) Q.—What countries are using Salk Vaccine?
- (7) Q.—What results are expected from its use?
- (8) Q.—What other vaccines against poliomyelitis are there?
- (9) Q.—Is the Salk Vaccine safe?
- (10) Q.—What is proposed in this campaign?
- (11) Q.—How far have plans progressed?
- (12) Q.—What remains to be done?

(1) A.—Poliomyelitis is an acute infectious disease characterised by inflammation of the cells of the grey matter of the brain or spinal cord, often resulting in the destruction of some of these cells, with consequent paralysis of the muscles of which the nerve supply arises from them. The paralysis may be transient, but in the majority of cases it is permanent and incurable. The death-rate varies in different epidemics and at different ages, ranging from one case in 30 to one case in four.

The cause of the disease is a virus, too small to be seen under a microscope. There are three chief types of the virus, with several strains of each type. Type I is the commonest, and causes the highest percentage of paralysis and deaths. Types II and III are less virulent, but still they can cause paralysis and death.

The virus probably enters the body by way of the mouth. It lodges in the bowel and multiplies in the cells of the bowel wall. Thence in a small percentage of cases it makes its way by the blood stream, or sometimes by way of nerve trunks, to the brain and spinal cord. It enters the nerve cells and destroys them, setting up an inflammation accompanied by fever, and pain in the back and limbs, followed by muscular paralysis. When the muscles of respiration are affected the patient must be placed in a respirator or "iron lung." The death-rate in iron-lung cases is very high. The virus may invade the brain, giving rise to polio-encephalitis (inflammation of the grey matter of the brain).

From its lodgment in the bowel the virus continues to be excreted in the bowel contents for periods of up to eight weeks.

Following the first invasion, an incubation period of from 5 to 35 days, usually about 14, supervenes before the acute disease shows itself by symptoms.

For every infection followed by symptoms, at least 10 and in many cases up to 100 symptomless cases occur, all capable of transmitting the infection.

The disease is most prevalent in children up to the age of 14 years.

(2) A.—There is no known drug which cures poliomyelitis. Successful treatment depends on early diagnosis, rest in bed, splinting, physiotherapy and careful nursing. After the acute stage is over, much can be done to restore useful function to a partly paralysed limb, to re-educate the patient to make the best use of such limbs, and to prevent and correct deformities. Surgical treatment can be very helpful. Improvement of this kind can continue for several years, but many patients who survive are permanently incapacitated.

In prevention, until the discovery of effective vaccines, reliance had to be placed upon prompt noti-

fication and isolation, disinfection of discharges from the body and careful supervision of contacts. Avoidance of crowds during epidemic periods, rest and cleanliness, especially washing the hands before partaking of food, are common-sense preventive measures.

(3) A.—Poliomyelitis was unknown in Australia until 1887, when an outbreak occurred at Port Lincoln, in South Australia, and one or two isolated cases at Maclean, in New South Wales. In 1904 an epidemic of considerable size commenced probably in Sydney, spreading to adjoining States. Infants were severely affected, and the great majority of those affected were under five years of age. In 1912 an epidemic of 28 cases occurred in Sydney, and in this year the disease was first made notifiable in New South Wales.

A graph prepared by the Department of Public Health, N.S.W., shows the number of cases notified annually since 1913, the first full year of notification. The disease has never been absent from New South Wales since then. Epidemics have recurred at irregular intervals of a few years, each one tending to be larger and more widespread than the previous one, and tending to attack more of those in higher age-groups and more severely. Obviously, methods of prevention have been only partly effective, and the menace of poliomyelitis has become the most terrifying among the group of common infectious diseases.

Unless more effective measures are taken to prevent the disease, it is safe to predict that it will continue to increase and to become more severe, and to menace parents as well as children more and more.

(4) A.—Even an effective vaccine takes some time to produce its protective effect. It is not likely to be of much avail during an epidemic. It is likely to be most effective when given before an expected epidemic arrives. Experience over the past 40 years in New South Wales indicates that the disease has been most prevalent in March, and lowest in August and September. July, August, September and October are the months in which preventive vaccination should be commenced and got under way as quickly as possible.

(5) A.—The vaccine generally known by the name of its discoverer, Professor Jonas E. Salk, of the University of Pittsburgh, is the outcome of a long series of discoveries extending over many years. The virus which causes poliomyelitis was discovered in 1909. It could be grown in the nervous tissues of susceptible animals, but some years later it was found possible to grow it in other tissues. It will grow only in living cells—not, like many bacteria, on artificial laboratory media. Early attempts to make a vaccine by killing the virus with formalin were unsuccessful—the vaccines were both unreliable and dangerous.

It was left for Dr. Salk to develop methods of making a vaccine which in his hands were both safe and

effective. Following his small-scale trials, the Infantile Paralysis Foundation in U.S.A. decided, with the co-operation of health authorities in several States, to carry out a large-scale trial and to evaluate the results by strict scientific methods. This trial was carried out on approximately 200,000 children, with a further 200,000 as controls, in the United States in 1954. Evaluation of the trial was carried out by a team of experts based on the University of Michigan. The results were announced in April, 1955, indicating that the Salk Vaccine was both safe and effective. Almost immediately, large-scale vaccination programmes were put into operation in the United States, Canada and Finland.

In the two latter countries all went well, but in the United States a number of cases of poliomyelitis, some of them fatal, occurred in persons recently vaccinated, and in close contacts of such persons.

Vaccination was immediately suspended in the United States, and inquiries showed that the vaccine of one manufacturer contained living virus, owing to faulty methods of manufacture and inadequate safety tests. It became necessary to revise the United States law and to insist upon adequate testing before vaccine was issued for use in human subjects.

Once this had been effected, large-scale vaccination recommenced in the United States, and since that time over 10 million children there have been vaccinated without any untoward effects.

Similar, but not identical, vaccine has been administered to half a million children in Denmark, and in England a trial aimed at vaccinating half a million children, using a vaccine similar to the Danish vaccine, is being commenced. In South Africa a vaccine of somewhat different composition is being widely used with good results.

In Western Germany, a Salk-formula vaccine was used on 100,000 children with good effect, but safety-tests when applied to a vaccine from the Behringwerke threw doubt on its safety, and vaccination was suspended pending application of more rigorous control on American lines. This having been done, vaccination recommenced.

All these vaccines, of Danish, English, German, South African and Salk formulae, contain killed virus of Types I, II and III, inactivated by dilute formalin. Some contain preservative, others have none.

They are prepared by placing in a large glass flask containing nutrient fluid, portions of minced-up kidney tissue treated with trypsin and obtained from a healthy monkey. From the fragments of kidney, living cells or "tissue-culture" grow and cover the inside of the flask with a thin layer of cells. The fragments of kidney remaining are then removed, and the tissue-culture is inoculated with pure, living, poliomyelitis virus. The virus multiplies in the cell-culture, destroying some cells, and is recovered from the fluid. It is filtered through fine filters and then treated with dilute formalin for a considerable time. Samples are taken at all stages of manufacture to make certain that no contamination occurs and that all processes are proceeding normally.

The killed virus cultures are mixed and purified, and a long series of safety tests are applied, first by the manufacturer, and duplicated by an independent authority. These include tests on monkeys as well as on tissue-cultures, and no batch of vaccine is declared safe unless it passes 100 per cent. of all safety tests of both the manufacturer and the checking authority.

The vaccine as prepared is bottled in small ampoules of special glass, and appears as a clear reddish liquid of the consistency of water. It is stored at or close to the freezing-point of water, and at this temperature it remains fully potent for a considerable time. However, at ordinary room temperature it falls to half-strength within 48 hours. It must therefore, in

order to be effective, be used within a short time after removal from cold storage. This involves complicated problems of distribution to vaccination centres at a distance.

Two injections are given, into or beneath the skin, or into a muscle, at intervals of four weeks. A third or reinforcing dose may be given after an interval of seven to twelve months. The vaccine causes the development in the body of protective substances, the protection probably being of long duration—some years at least.

(6) A.—Salk formula vaccine is being used in the United States, Canada, Finland and Germany and is about to be used in Australia. Modified Salk vaccine is being used in Denmark and South Africa and is about to be used in England. Other countries, such as Sweden and Norway, are using other formulae. In France the use of a living attenuated vaccine is being experimented with, as in fact is also being done elsewhere.

(7) A.—It is anticipated that the vaccine to be used in Australia will produce protection against Type I poliomyelitis infection in about 70 per cent. of those vaccinated, and against Types II and III in upwards of 90 per cent. First priority is being given, under the National plan, to children between 3 months and 15 years of age, that being the group in which poliomyelitis is most prevalent. There are approximately 950,000 children in this age-group in New South Wales alone, so that the vaccination project is by far the largest ever attempted in this country.

(8) A.—As mentioned above, there are several modifications of Salk's formula of killed vaccine, and in addition there has been limited use of a living, attenuated vaccine. Some very interesting experimental work with living vaccines is going on in Ireland at present, as well as in the United States, France and elsewhere.

(9) A.—The Salk vaccine prepared in Australia at the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories in Melbourne by the Commonwealth Department of Health is the only vaccine which will be used in the National campaign. It is subjected to what are probably the most stringent safety tests in the world, and is regarded by those qualified to express expert opinions as being completely safe and highly effective.

(10) A.—The campaign of vaccination against poliomyelitis in Australia is to be nation-wide, and will commence simultaneously in the six States and the Commonwealth Territories, probably towards the end of June, when full supplies of tested vaccine become available. The Commonwealth authorities will supply the vaccine free of charge to the States, each State undertaking the distribution and use of the supplies made available to it.

In New South Wales, vaccination, with the co-operation of the medical and nursing professions of hospitals and, above all, of parents, will be carried out on lines roughly similar to those which have proved so successful over the past 20 years in connection with the Government-aided scheme for immunisation against diphtheria.

It should be clearly understood that vaccination is purely voluntary, and no child will be vaccinated except with the written consent of the parent or guardian.

The various Education Authorities have agreed to give their full co-operation. Forms for obtaining parents' consent, together with explanatory leaflets, have been printed and are being sent to Local Health Authorities throughout the State. These will be distributed through schools, and will be available at council chambers and elsewhere for the benefit of parents.

It is hoped that the cost of the campaign will be partly defrayed by means of a small payment which parents in a position to do so will contribute, but no

child whose parents are unable to contribute will be turned away.

Vaccination centres will be established at schools or other locations convenient to the children's homes, and Local Authorities will arrange for the co-operation of local doctors and nurses in administering the vaccine at these centres. The greatest care will be taken to maintain a complete and accurate record of the details of vaccinations given. This is essential for various reasons, not only that the efficacy of the vaccine may be accurately measured, but also with a view to obtaining data which will help in the future development of even more effective vaccines, smaller dosage, the most effective spacing of doses and other items which may lead to rapid control of the disease. Although 100 per cent. of lasting protection is not yet available, it is an objective which will no doubt be closely approached in the future.

The vaccination itself consists in the injection of a few drops of the vaccine. The slight prick of the needle gives a minimum of momentary discomfort. No local or general reaction is to be expected, and beyond the development of protection there should be no other effect.

It is considered inadvisable to attempt vaccination against diphtheria and poliomyelitis simultaneously. An interval of several weeks between the second dose of diphtheria prophylactic and the first vaccination against poliomyelitis or vice versa is desirable.

(11) A.—Preparation of adequate quantities of fully tested vaccine by the Commonwealth authorities is understood to be in an advanced stage, and distribution during June is anticipated. Several months of planning and preparation by the State health authorities have indicated that all details will be complete, step by step, well in advance of the commencing date. 100 per cent. co-operation by Local Authorities seems assured, and a high percentage of parents' consent is anticipated in all States. Materials and supplies of all necessary equipment have been arranged. Posters, films and other educational material are in production, and a special section of the State Health Department has been established under the general direction of a senior member of the Department's medical staff.

(12) A.—The actual date of commencement, probably some time in June, is still to be announced. It will depend on the rate of building up stocks of vaccine to a point at which adequate supplies will come forward steadily. A strict timetable for distribution of the vaccine to the selected centres will be necessary, so that no vaccine will be wasted. This in turn will necessarily await returns of parents' consent forms in each locality, so that the exact number of children to be vaccinated at each centre will be known.

No doubt many parents have still to make a decision in respect of having their children protected, and many will probably consult the family physician in this regard. Endeavours will be made to ensure that they are fully informed, and the co-operation of many sections of the community will be sought in promoting the fullest understanding of all that a campaign to rid Australia of a growing menace to the health and happiness of this and future generations entails.

When the high-priority groups have been effectively protected, it will be possible to extend vaccination to other sections of the community, but the vaccine will not be distributed for general use until the high-priority groups have received the benefits of an intensive campaign to protect them. The numbers chiefly at risk from poliomyelitis are so large that it will inevitably require many months of intensive effort to protect them. Thereafter, there will be some slackening of the tempo. By that time, however, it should be possible to reduce the likelihood of an extensive epidemic to such a degree that poliomyelitis, like diphtheria and typhoid, will be well on its way towards being completely controlled.

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The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

The Conference, which begins next week, is the thought uppermost in the minds of most Melbourne chemists as I write (May 18). By the time you read this page it will be just another happy memory. Victoria wishes all Interstate visitors a pleasant stay in Melbourne, and hopes that the Conference will prove interesting and instructive, and result in the renewing of many old friendships formed during past Conferences and the making of many new ones. Our last hope is that the visiting delegates won't be too exhausted to even read this!

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

At a General Meeting held at the College on May 3, the President, Miss F. Smalley, welcomed a large number of members, and gave a special welcome to Mrs. L. Raiter, from Perth, who is the West Australian Association's representative for the Conference.

Final arrangements for the Federation dinner were made and the Remits from other States were discussed.

Voting delegates for the Conference were appointed—Miss R. MacGillivray and Miss A. K. Anderson being chosen to represent our Association.

At the conclusion of the meeting Miss Smalley thanked the Vice-President, Miss K. Keogh, and Miss J. Caird, for carrying on so ably for her during her illness.

Supper was served by the Committee in the Museum before the meeting closed.

Our Annual Meeting will be held at the College on Thursday, June 7, at 8 p.m.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Members of the association met at Science House on May 9, for a short meeting, followed by a most interesting talk. Our guest speaker for the evening was Dr. Mary Puckey, General Superintendent of the Rachel Forster Hospital for Women and Children.

Dr. Puckey outlined the main types of hospitals, and their functions, giving us an idea of their complex nature, and comparing the running of a hospital with that of a large business organisation.

We were pleased to welcome three new members, Misses Felton, Fraser and Young, who will help increase our numbers, so depleted at the moment. Miss Patricia Janes leaves at the end of the month for England, where she is sure to see many other N.S.W. women pharmacists.

During the month Dr. Helen Taylor, President of the N.S.W. Medical Women's Association, contacted our President, suggesting a combined meeting, to take place probably in July, at a date to be arranged. Any suggestions for an appropriate subject of discussion for the meeting will be considered by Miss Mavis Sweeney.

Six of our members hope to attend the coming Annual Conference in Melbourne, and we will be looking forward to hearing all about it at our Annual Dinner next month. The dinner, to be held at Usher's, on June 13, will take the place of our monthly meeting, which is held on the second Wednesday of each month.

Where are the 41 women candidates who successfully passed the last final? We would be delighted to welcome you at our next meeting. Come along, girls, and renew old Uni. acquaintances.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF QUEENSLAND

The April meeting was the first of the programme arranged by the new committee and was held in the Guild Rooms. Mrs. Carlson presided, and said she was happy to see so many of our older members present as well as the newly qualified.

After the business of the meeting had been dealt with, Miss Margaret Blaushard showed us some of the pictures she had taken during her trip abroad. We went to many interesting spots in England and the Continent and were told of many amusing experiences she had.

Miss Kay McKay, who very recently returned home, also had much of interest to relate.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m., after which a delightful supper was served by Miss Jean Findlay.

Next month we hope to organise a theatre party.

THE WEST AUSTRALIAN WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

On the afternoon of May 5 the President, Miss V. Garcia, greeted members at "Luigi's" for afternoon coffee. About 25 members attended and spent a very enjoyable afternoon.

Those present were happy to meet Miss Brand, a fellow pharmacist from England, on a working tour.

A committee meeting was held in April to appoint a delegate to the Melbourne Conference. Mrs. Raiter will represent the West Australian Association.

Plans for raising money for this year's charity effort are now well under way and it is hoped the T.B. Association will really benefit as a result.

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The past month has been a very busy one for the South Australian Association. The first important event was the dinner the Association gave at the South Australian Hotel on April 12 in honour of Miss Joy Latham, who spent a day in Adelaide on her way to England. Fourteen members were present, and were very pleased to have an opportunity to meet Miss Latham.

On April 26 a party of 28 members paid a visit to the new Queen Elizabeth Hospital at Woodville. At present the only building completed is the seven-storey nurses' home, and three floors are temporarily being used as a 55-bed maternity section. The Medical Superintendent, Dr. Heather Ross, showed the members over the building; we were all most impressed by the pleasant colour schemes, beautiful modern bathrooms, comfortable staff bedrooms, with built-in wardrobes and cupboards, the recreation room on the roof of the building, the wonderful view of Adelaide from the roof, and the immaculate cleanliness of the whole building.

On April 27, members sent along gifts of sweets, and a cheque for £3/11/3 to the Sweets Stall at the National Council of Women's Building Fund Fair.

On May 1, a meeting was held in the Lady Symon Lounge at the University of Adelaide. The main item of business on the agenda was the discussion by members of the remits submitted by other States for the May Conference. Our immediate Past-President, Mrs. L. J. Maloney, who is a Federal Vice-President, is one

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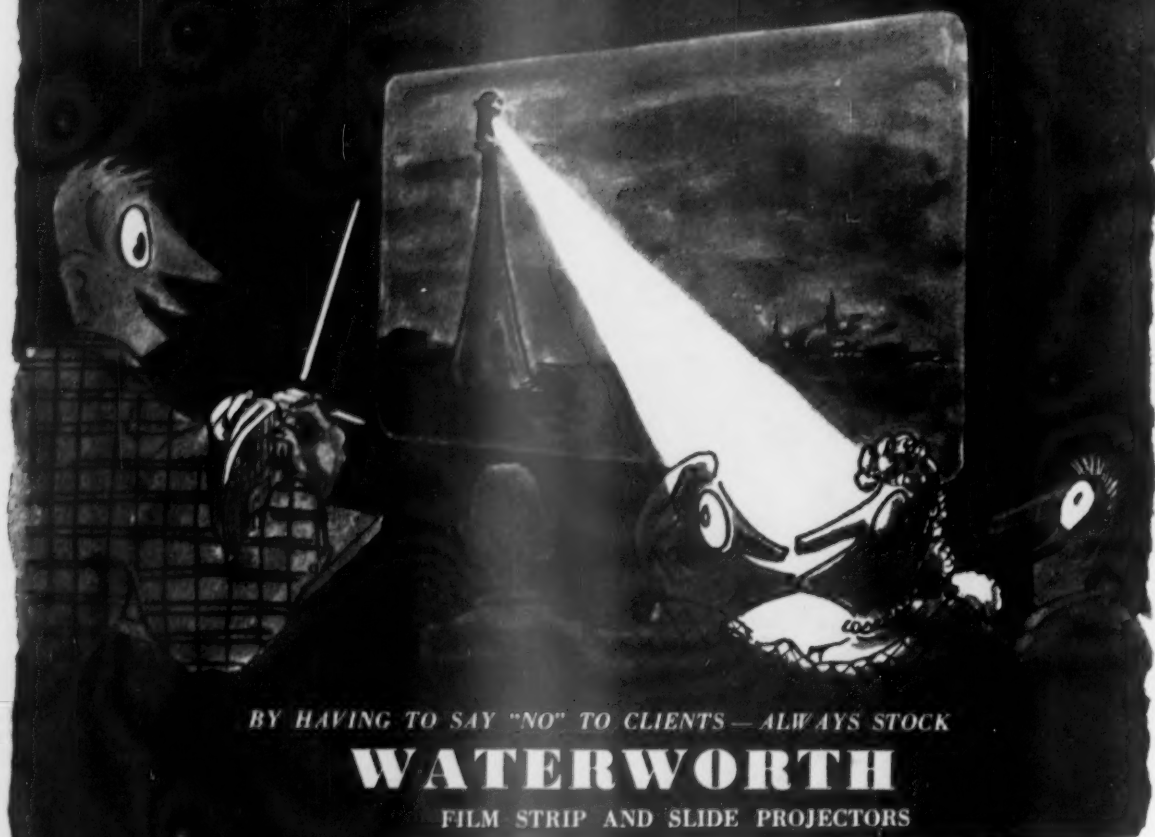
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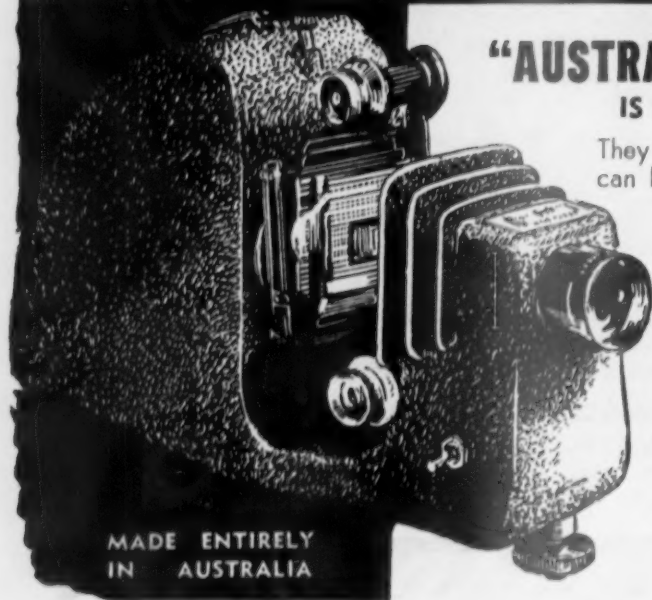
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of our delegates to the Conference, and the other delegate is our President, Mrs. K. V. Read.

After the business meeting, Miss Mary Williams, who is Secretary of the Good Neighbour Council in South Australia, spoke to us on the subject of immigration. One million people have been brought to Australia in eight years, comprising British migrants, political refugees from displaced persons camps, and economic migrants. The Inter-governmental Committee on European Migration, known as I.C.E.M., has done a wonderful job in such matters as moving people from Holland, Italy and Greece, organising transport and setting up rural workshops to train unskilled workers.

In Australia, Immigration Departments were set up, and Good Neighbour Councils were formed in each State to make the public aware of migration problems, and to help the migrants settle in. In speaking of some of the problems concerning the assimilation of migrants with professions, Miss Williams praised the work in the Pharmacy Board of S.A. in allowing migrants to work in their own professions without lowering our standards.

The Good Neighbour Council, with its 70 organisations, is bringing the migrant into our social life. The Education Department is teaching English by means of classes, correspondence lessons and wireless programmes, but there is still too much apathy towards migrants, whose real need is for close friendly contact with the Australian people.

At the conclusion of the talk, the President called on Mrs. Morrow, who proposed a vote of thanks to Miss Williams, and this was carried by acclamation.

The meeting closed at 9.30 p.m., after which members adjourned to the coffee lounge for supper.

POTTED WISDOM

Nothing is impossible to the man who does not have to do it himself.

The tragedy of ulcers is that you can have them and still not be a success.

The best time to have second thoughts is before regretting the first ones.

Education is developing the mind not stuffing the memory.

You are only young once, but you can stay immature indefinitely.

Youth is not a time of life—it is a state of mind—S. Ullman.

F.D.A. BARBITURATE LEGISLATION

The Food and Drug Administration has drafted legislation for the control of illicit traffic in barbiturates and amphetamines to be introduced in the current session of Congress. The bill is based on illegal possession of these drugs and would permit seizures to be made on this basis.

Also the principle of the oleomargarine amendment to the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, whereby coloured oleomargarine is declared to be a product of interstate commerce regardless of the fact that it may never enter interstate commerce and may be sold entirely within the state of manufacture, will be applied to barbiturates and amphetamines.

The bill makes possession of barbiturates and amphetamines a Federal offence unless the drugs are obtained on prescription or unless the drugs are in the possession of a person regularly and lawfully engaged in the manufacture or distribution of drugs.

Another feature of the bill, and one that might meet with opposition from some parts of the drug industry, is a requirement that any company dealing in the drugs keep records of production, shipments, and receipts, and make such records available to F.D.A. inspectors. —"Drug and Cosmetic Industry."

No. 3

VITAMIN E IN MEDICINE

STEINBERG C.L. Vitamin E in the treatment of fibrositis. *Am. J. Med. Sci.* 201, 347-9 (1941).

Fibrositis is a disease characterised by inflammatory reaction of fibrous connective tissue anywhere in the body. Primary fibrositis is a metabolic disease, and secondary fibrositis is muscle pain and swelling associated with primary diseases such as arthritis, rheumatic fever, gout, etc. Primary fibrositis is sometimes diagnosed as lumbago, torticollis, muscular rheumatism, myositis, etc.

Vitamin E is of value in the treatment of primary fibrositis, but has little, if any, beneficial effect in cases of secondary fibrositis.

Thirty patients with primary fibrositis were treated with vitamin E either as wheat germ oil or as mixed natural vitamin E concentrate (120 mg. of tocopherol per day). Complete relief was obtained by all patients.

STEINBERG C.L. Dilute and concentrated preparations of the tocopherols (vitamin E) in the treatment of fibrositis. *N.Y. State J. Med.* 42, 773-8 (1942).

Twenty cases of primary fibrositis were treated with pure α -tocopherol, mixed tocopherol concentrates, and wheat germ oil. All of the vitamin E preparations were effective, but the more concentrated forms rather than wheat germ oil were preferred for therapy because no gastric disturbances were induced by them.

STEINBERG C.L. Tocopherols (Vitamin E) in treatment of primary fibrositis. *J. Bone Joint Surg.* 24, 411-23 (1942).

Natural mixed tocopherols, 120 to 240 mg. daily, were given to 20 patients with primary fibrositis. Definite improvement resulted in all cases. Forty other patients were given 300 mg. daily. Most of these patients improved after one week of treatment, and all but five were completely relieved of their fibrositic symptoms. Severe local reactions occurred when tocopherol concentrate was given intramuscularly at weekly intervals for three weeks, but all nine patients were relieved of fibrositic symptoms.

All of 12 patients given 200 mg. of tocopherol in corn oil intramuscularly at weekly intervals and observed for two to four months were also definitely relieved.

The fibrositis of nine out of 12 patients who received 65 mg. of tocopherol by mouth three times daily was definitely improved. Six of ten patients who received 65 mg. of tocopherol by mouth were completely relieved.

Inserted in the interests of Pharmacists by

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NEW PRODUCTS

The following new products which have come to the Editor's attention during the past month have been judged newsworthy, and are herein reported as news.

If the manufacturer or agent would like an illustration of his product to appear as part of this free reference, the block should not exceed the equivalent of 1½ in. square. The Journal will arrange production of the block if desired, and the only charge made will be for the cost of the block, and for any art work required if we have to work from an actual sample of the product. A photograph would be preferable.

Those wishing to avail themselves of this service are invited to send pithy information (with photograph or block) for use as opportunity offers at the Editor's discretion.

KODAK ANNOUNCES NEW HIGH-SPEED ROLL FILM—KODAK TRI-X

Kodak (Australasia) Pty. Ltd. has recently announced the introduction of a new high-speed roll film—Kodak Tri-X.

The film is approximately twice as fast as the company's former Kodak Super-XX Film, and is intended for amateur, business and industrial, and professional use.

The new film is available in 35 mm., 127, 620, 120 and 828 roll-film sizes, and 520, 518, 523 and 541 in film-pack sizes. Prices are the same as those previously for Kodak Super-XX Film.

The new Tri-X film incorporates the same basic emulsion characteristics as the recently-introduced sheet film for professional use—Kodak Royal Pan Film. Since Royal Pan achieved its increased speed and sensitivity with no corresponding increase in graininess, and Tri-X does the same, these new emulsions represent the result of a new era in emulsion chemistry and sensitivity.



Made under "available light" conditions, using Kodak Tri-X Roll Film.

The increased speed of Tri-X film is such that it will open exciting new picture-taking possibilities for many photographers. Its A.S.A. daylight-exposure index is a conservative 200. This means that the film can readily be used, without supplementary

flash or flood illumination, for indoor snapshots by existing light, night sporting events without flash, and fast-action pictures on very dull days outdoors.

The speed of the new film is also so great that it will extend the picture taking day for owners of simple box-type cameras having a fixed lens aperture and single shutter speed. With these cameras it can be used for picture taking much earlier or later than has been possible up to now.

The exposure and development latitude of Kodak Tri-X Film is described by Kodak as "exceptional." Considerable over- or under-exposure can be tolerated and excellent prints still obtained. Development latitude is greater than that of previous Kodak roll films.

The new film, the company stated, gives improved tone reproduction similar to that in Royal Pan. It also provides improved shadow detail and contrast with minimised highlight contrast. Harsh, blocked high-

lights are reduced, and excellent prints from a wide variety of subjects and exposures are more easily obtained.

Colour balance of the new film is Type B panchromatic. Tri-X film, Kodak says, has a high green—low red panchromatic sensitising like other Kodak roll films. This colour balance will produce excellent flesh tones and avoid over-correction of reds.

All presently used light sources will produce excellent results with the new Tri-X film.

Tri-X roll, pack and 35 mm. films have already been thoroughly trade tested and acclaimed by professional photographer and photo-journalists, the company reported.

An improved new-style backing paper is used on the rolls. The exposure numbers are printed black on the yellow backing paper, and therefore have greater visibility in the ruby window; moreover, the film name is printed preceding the number for easier identification.

The company recommends that the new Tri-X film be processed in such standard Kodak developers as D76, Microdol, DK-50 or DK-60a.

TOOTH GUARD—THE CHILDREN'S TOOTHPASTE

New toothpaste in gay soldier pack, designed to attract children. Soldier head and busby incorporated into screw cap. Carton as sentry-box.

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New Books

The Extra Pharmacopoeia (Martindale), Volume II. 23rd Edition. pp. xxxi + 1501. Published by direction of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. London. The Pharmaceutical Press. Price (in Great Britain) 57/6.

Since the publication of Volume I Martindale in 1952 the appearance of Volume II has been awaited with interest and expectancy. The Extra Pharmacopoeia has proved itself over the years to be an indispensable reference book. The former Volume II (22nd Edition) was published in 1943. Since that date pharmaceutical progress has been very extensive particularly in the fields of synthetic drugs, analytical procedures and clinical biochemistry. A record of such progress makes Volume II of increasing help to pharmaceutical chemists, medical men and workers in related fields. The preface to the book indicates some of the chief lines of progress in the different departments. Very valuable, too, are the references to published papers and to recent books.

Rather more than 400 pages are devoted to analytical addenda to the *materia medica* of Volume I, and the information supplied permits British standards and methods to be compared with those of other countries.

Then follow articles dealing with: hydrogen-ion concentration including applications of pH measurement and control, and tables for isotonic buffer solutions; oxidation reduction potentials; polarographic analysis; indicators; ion-exchange resins; titration in non-aqueous media; micro-chemical analysis; microbiological assay of vitamins.

There are considerable sections on food analysis, food law and water analysis.

The article on nomenclature of organic compounds should be most helpful to many workers and to students.

There is a most stimulating section on structure-action relationships.

Attention is directed to the excellent and comprehensive section dealing with the recognition of organic chemicals. This is specially directed to those organic substances used in pharmacy.

The bacteriological and clinical notes (pp. 800-910) give detailed information about a large number of bacterial diseases.

The article on sterilisation is concise and includes directions on tests for sterility.

An indication of recent progress is seen in the extension of the section on radiotherapy to deal with radioactive isotopes. There is a note on the processing and dispensing of radioisotopes which in Great Britain are carried out by the Atomic Energy Research Establishment.

The new sections on haematology and clinical biochemistry (pp. 1048-1396) constitute virtually a textbook on clinical biochemistry.

The concluding article deals with proprietary medicines and the law relating thereto. A list is provided giving the formulae of many proprietary medicines such as are usually supplied to the public on demand.

The adequate Index is indispensable to such a work. It occupies 67 pages.

Readers of current pharmaceutical literature will doubtless recognise the hand of some well known authorities in their special fields; for example, Professor A. Albert (structure-action relationships); Dr. A. H. Beckett (titration in non-aqueous media); Dr. L. Saunders (oxidation-reduction potentials, polarographic analysis, ion-exchange resins); Dr. F. Wokes (nutrition and vitamins) which serves to indicate the calibre of collaboration available to the editorial board.

It is surely indicative of the progress of pharma-

ceutical science that whereas the first Martindale (1883) contained but 313 pages, the two volumes of this present 23rd edition run to 2850 pages.

The Extra Pharmacopoeia is yet another indication of the valuable work that is being done for British and for World Pharmacy by the Publications Department of The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. It shows the soundness and the vision of the policy that so adequately staffs this important department, provides it with laboratories and scientific staff, and assists its work by its association with the library and museum facilities of the Society. The activities at the headquarters of British Pharmacy are steadily extending and are giving a fine lead to Commonwealth Pharmacy. —A.T.S.S.

Handbook of Poisons

Robert H. Dreisbach, M.D., Ph.D., pp. 426. Large Medical Publications, Los Altos, California. First published, 1955. Australian price, 37/6.

This handbook is one of a series intended to be a "concise medical library for practitioner and student." This particular volume has been designed as a concise guide to the diagnosis and treatment of poisoning due primarily to compounds used medicinally. It goes much further than this by the inclusion of substances that are potential hazards in agricultural, domestic and industrial use.

The material is presented in well-ordered sequence, dealing first with the general principles of the management of poisoning cases. This is followed by separate specialised sections under the headings of:

- Pesticides and Other Agricultural Poisons.
- Industrial Hazards.
- Household Chemicals.
- Medicinal Poisons.
- Plant and Animal Hazards.

An appendix of 50 pages gives a comprehensive survey of various types of resuscitation and supplementary oxygen equipment, with detailed instructions for their use and maintenance.

The book is very well indexed with over 2000 separate entries, including proprietary names. One minor drawback to its general usefulness is that the proprietary names are those current in the United States, but this difficulty is largely overcome by cross-reference to the chemical names of the substances and the provision of very clearly drawn structural formulae for many of the compounds discussed. The attempt to provide a comprehensive survey of the proprietary names of all the domestic, industrial and medicinal preparations containing hazardous substances in use throughout the English-speaking world would be an undertaking of such magnitude as to deter even the most industrious of compilers.

The material of the various sections, concerned with chemical substances, is divided up into chapters, each dealing with groups of compounds either on the basis of similar chemical structures or of similar pharmacological activity. Rigid adherence to only one of these systems inevitably leads to omission or overlapping as far as the other system is concerned, but the author has achieved a satisfactory compromise by making a discreet use of both methods of classification.

Each entry is in the form of a monograph, dealing first with physical and chemical properties and pharmacological action, and then with Clinical Findings (Diagnosis), Treatment of Acute and Chronic Poisoning, Prophylaxis, and Prognosis. Adequate directions concerning emergency measures are included so that the book caters equally as well for first-aid treatment as for more detailed medical management.

The section dealing with Plant and Animal Hazards would not be of general interest to practitioners outside the United States, although there are useful references,

in tabulated form, to reptiles, insects and plants that have a much wider geographical distribution.

The book is of a handy size (4 in. by 7 in.), bound in soft covers, and very clearly printed on good quality paper. The spelling is Americanised to some extent, but not obtrusively so, and the book is pleasingly free from typographical errors.

In the reviewer's opinion, this book would be the source of much interesting and valuable information of great practical importance for medical practitioners, toxicologists, pharmacists and industrial chemists.—A.J.C.

PUBLICATION RECEIVED

The British and Overseas Pharmacists' Year Book (1956). Pages x + 146. (The British and Colonial Drug-gist Ltd., 194-200 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2), 5/- sterling.

Although much of the information contained in this publication is concerned chiefly with pharmaceutical practice in Great Britain, there are several articles which warrant the attention of pharmacists generally.

The chapter, "Notes on the Newer Antibiotics" gives brief general information on Bacitracin, Erythromycin, Gramicidin, Magnamycin, Neomycin, Nystatin, Polymyxin, Viomycin, etc. Tetracycline, Chlortetracycline and Oxytetracycline are treated together, in some detail, in a separate chapter, particular attention being given to resistant strains of staphylococci.

Of considerable interest is the section on "The Formulation of Ophthalmic Solutions," which correlates the various buffer solutions and commonly prescribed eye-medicaments. Also given is a selection of ophthalmic vehicles which includes a vehicle for Fluorescein Sodium, containing 1 in 25,000 of Phenylmercuric Nitrate which has been found effective in avoiding contamination with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, to which solutions of Fluorescein are notoriously prone. A table comparing the efficiency of preservatives used in eye-drops is also included.

Hospital pharmacists will welcome an article by Mr. Peter Cooper, F.P.S., himself a hospital pharmacist. This is "The Investigation of Tablets by Spot Reactions," a procedure for use in identifying a tablet or capsule in a toxicological emergency. Six reagents are used and the colour produced is referred back to a table which covers about 100 drugs in common use. Work in this field of investigation is proceeding and being extended to bring many more drugs within the scope of the tests.

Notes on "The Alkaloids of *Rauwolfia Serpentina*" prefaces a detailed review of *Rauwolfia Serpentina*, Bentham (with particular reference to Reserpine), by J. J. Lewis, Lecturer in Pharmacology at Glasgow University. This article discusses the history, chemistry, pharmacology (action on hypertensive and normotensive subjects, intact animal, isolated tissues) mode of action and clinical applications of reserpine. A similar detailed chapter from the same author, dealing with the Veratrum alkaloids—which have also recently come to the fore in the treatment of hypertension—follows this interesting article.

The Year Book covers most of the legal requirements, professional organisations, etc., which govern the practice of pharmacy in Great Britain, and includes "The registration in Great Britain of Overseas Pharmacists." Court rulings on disputed points of law are briefly referred to in the Regulations concerning the Sale of Food and Drugs; these are of interest as having possible parallel application outside Great Britain.

Some twelve pages are devoted to a Veterinary Section which includes: Antibiotics in Veterinary Medicine, Antibiotic Feeding to Livestock, Common Poultry Diseases, Liver Fluke Remedies, Common Worm Remedies,

a brief Posological Table and an Index to Veterinary Specialities.

Undoubtedly, there is much in this publication which is of considerable value. But its title is "The British and Overseas Pharmacists' Year Book." The reviewer searched diligently for even a minor reference to pharmacy outside the British Isles, but could find none. Surely a directory of Commonwealth and Colonial pharmaceutical organisations and a brief review of overseas events and progress during the year could be included. Such information is available and its inclusion would add to the book's value and justify the use of the word "Overseas" in the title.—F.H.B.

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Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

London, May 10, 1956.

British Pharmaceutical Industry

The Minister of Health, Mr. Robert Turton, was present at the annual dinner of the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry held in London at the end of April. The Chairman of the Association, Mr. C. M. Hill, presided and said that last year reports of pharmaceutical products had risen in value to the record figure of £36 million, an increase of nearly 12 per cent. on 1954. At the same time imports had fallen from £9.6 million to £7.7 million. Because exports must be based upon the solid foundation of a stable home trade, it was hoped that, in spite of the need for the Government to maintain supervision over the cost of drugs used in the National Health Service, which they did not for a moment deny—those in authority would not fail to take the broader view in seeing the problems of the industry as a whole. Since the Health Service began, the industry had often been the target for the "guided missiles" of the Minister of Health, but without sufficient profits they would not be able to finance research, nor to maintain their plant in that state of efficiency which was required in the face of world competition, nor to attract to the industry scientists and technicians for whom there was a pressing and continuing need.

Replying to the toast of the guests, Mr. Turton referred to the wonderful record of the industry. The gross output valued at £19 million in 1938 has increased to £134 million in 1954. In 20 years exports had increased from £3½ million to £36 million. He did not believe that any industry in the country had such a record of expansion. He had but one great desire to give the country the best Health Service it could afford, and it was a great help to him to know that he could rely on British pharmaceutical products being the best. The gross cost of prescriptions had risen from £31½ million in 1949 to an estimated cost in the present year of £33 million, an increase that naturally caused concern. The Government had the duty of satisfying itself that the size of the bill was kept to the minimum consistent with the purposes of the Service and with industry's own requirements. He realised that the industry was forging ahead in export and invention and had to place a portion by each year for research. As Health Minister, he hoped that they would set aside for research some greater proportion of their profits on exports and relieve the third of their trade which was scrutinised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was very grateful for the co-operation of the industry in the examination of the levels of prices charged for standard drugs, and it was very gratifying that as a result they were able to reach conclusions and avoid the need for intervention at the present time. He was now seeking a basis for settling the reasonableness of the prices of proprietary preparations—not necessarily a very popular occupation. But he had no reason to think that it would not be accomplished with the happy relationship that had existed over the standard drugs in spite of many difficulties that had still to be overcome.

Need for Staff

The annual report of the Association states that one special aspect of public relations which has been studied is that of making known to university and secondary school students the opportunities for employment which exist in the pharmaceutical industry. Persons qualified

in scientific subjects over a wide range will be needed in increasing numbers by the industry in the future, and the demand for scientists from industry generally is likely to exceed the supply. Excellent opportunities also exist for potential executives.

Doctors' Discounts

During the year the Association had discussions with the British Medical Association on the rate of discount which should be allowed to dispensing doctors. After prolonged negotiations manufacturers and wholesalers offered to increase the present discount rate from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent., but this proposal was rejected by the annual conference of local medical committees. The British Medical Association had made it quite clear that it sees no reason why its members should not receive the same, or substantially the same, discount that the chemist enjoys. The question has been discussed again by the Association and the National Pharmaceutical Union.

Advertising and New Drugs

Dr. William Sargent, who is a physician in the department of psychological medicine in a London hospital, in an article in the British Medical Journal objects to the use by family doctors of some of the new "tranquillising" drugs before they have been properly assessed by experts. Drugs like chlorpromazine, reserpine and similar preparations, according to Dr. Sargent, are now being widely used to reduce anxiety and tension in patients suffering from physical complaints and even to treat depression in those who have no physical ailment. This is the result of wide advertising in the medical press and of shoals of circulars sent by post. He has no doubt that the manufacturers will eventually regret this indiscriminate advertising to general practitioners before the psychiatric indications have been worked out. Psychiatrists now realise the tendency of reserpine to cause severe psychotic and suicidal depressions. Some suicides in the London area, Dr. Sargent says, were due to wrong prescribing and sudden withdrawal of the new chemical tranquillisers. The number of patients suffering from severe depression through having been innocently prescribed reserpine for high blood pressure, he thinks, is "probably large."

The dangerous complications of chlorpromazine, such as jaundice, have also had to be learned by the general practitioner at his professional peril and often to his patient's physical disaster. Many doctors have probably abandoned this potentially valuable drug because the expectations of its value were exaggerated. He urges doctors not to be persuaded by the modern advertising methods of the drug manufacturers into using on a mass basis every new drug coming out, at least until it has been shown to be better than the older ones in the same group. Doctors should be particularly careful about using those drugs which are advertised and offered as samples to general practitioners before they have even been tried out in British hospitals and clinics, where proper facilities for such work are available. It is not sufficient, he adds, just to put any potentially dangerous chemical tranquilliser into the appropriate schedule of the poisons list and think that patients and the public are thereby protected.

Warning and Blood Transfusions

Recently in "The Medical World" Dr. R. A. Zeitlin, Medical Director of the South London Blood Transfusions Centre, has called attention to the dangers of giving blood transfusions, as every year about 200 deaths result from transfusions in Britain. This number is roughly the same as the deaths from uncomplicated appendicitis. Many of these deaths would be avoided if suitable precautions were taken and transfusions only given when they were clearly indicated by sound clinical judgment and proper laboratory investigation. He suggests that in some hospitals transfusions of pint

of blood are dispensed more liberally than beer. He alleges that they are given to hurry patients out of hospital owing to the shortage of beds. Sometimes the drama and glamour of a transfusion will influence the experienced resident doctor to give an unnecessary transfusion in borderline cases of haemorrhage. Haste and confusion may accompany emergency transfusions and lead to accidents. The technician who is undertaking grouping must not be harassed by panicking junior doctors and allowed to carry out the pathologist's directions. Mistakes in identity may occur, and to distinguish patients with the same name Dr. Zeitlin insists that the full date of a patient's birth should be inscribed on the bottle. There are no precise figures on the amount of illness produced by transfusions, but Dr. Zeitlin feels such cases are numerous enough to call for more attention than they have received in the past. He instances particularly the cases of young rhesus-negative women who are virtually sterilised by being given rhesus-positive transfusions. Other risks are kidney damage after mismatched transfusion, allergic reactions, and the transmission of diseases such as virus infection of the liver.

Reciprocal Registration

The report of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for 1955, which has just been issued, states that the replies from the Dominions' registering bodies with which the Society has agreements for the reciprocal registration of qualifications to the approach made in the previous year showed that it would be difficult to proceed further at present towards a common basis for such agreements, and the Council decided to inform the other bodies that the matter would be looked at again in five years' time in the light of the educational requirements of the bodies concerned.

Educational Matters

At its April meeting the Council considered an interim report from the Educational Policy Sub-Committee on the Society's future educational policy. The report suggested that the present intermediate examination of the Society should be abandoned and replaced by an Entrance Examination. This would be at approximately the same level as the present intermediate examination and would be on the basic sciences. After passing this examination, or obtaining exemption from it, the potential student would undertake either a two or three years college course. These courses would be supplemented by practical instruction—equivalent to an apprenticeship—of one year, if the college course was three years to obtain a degree or of two years if the academic course taken had been for two years only. The practical training would be either wholly before or wholly after the final course, but the student would be permitted to take his practical training in periods of not less than six months. These proposals have not yet been agreed by the Council, and consideration was deferred until a future meeting.

Borax and Boric Acid Poisoning

Last year the Society received a letter from the Ministry of Health drawing attention to two cases where infants had died from applications in one case of glycerin and borax to its mouth and in the other of boric acid to its raw buttocks, and suggesting that the Society might consider it advisable to ask members to place suitable warning labels on packages of boric acid and of preparations which contain significant proportions of boric acid. The Council referred the letter to the Codex Revision Committee, and the Committee has made the following three recommendations: (1) Pharmacists should be warned not to sell boric acid as such for use as a dusting-powder; (2) Dusting-powder containing more than 5 per cent. of boric acid should be labelled: "Not to be applied to raw or weeping surfaces;" (3) Glycerin of borax and honey of borax should be labelled: "To be used sparingly."

The Council adopted the recommendations and authorised the publication of the appropriate amendments in the British Pharmaceutical Codex.

Restrictive Trade Practices Bill

If the Restrictive Trade Practices Bill becomes law, price protection, as carried out by the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, would be illegal. The Association is convinced, however, that it will continue to exist with its present membership frame work, and it will carry on under perhaps a revised constitution and rules, as it has done during the past 60 years. A statement to this effect was made by the President of the Association, Mr. Norman Dewey, at the annual meeting held in London during April. In Parliament many amendments are being put down to the Bill.

Prescriptions in 1955

According to statistics issued by the Joint Pricing Committee for England, just over 210 million prescriptions were dispensed in 1955 for 38.1 million persons, giving an average of 5½ prescriptions for each individual. The total cost was £42.6 million, equivalent to just over 4/2 per prescription. The range in values in the various areas was from 3/6 to 5/-.

In a recent parliamentary reply, Miss Hornsby-Smith, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, said that the prescribing of 2432 doctors in England and Wales had been examined during 12 months because the cost of the prescriptions issued by them was substantially above the average.

These figures perhaps do not give any indication of the benefits which may be received by patients when not in hospital. Recently one executive council approved payment of £105 to a dispensing doctor for treatment for one patient during a single quarter in 1955. There appears to be every indication that the cost of prescriptions will continue to rise; one contributory factor is the availability of cortisone. In one metropolitan area the December, 1955, average prescription was 4/9½, compared with 4/5½ in the previous December, and Miss Hornsby-Smith, in a written reply, stated that the average cost in February, 1956, was 4/4.87, compared with 4/2.09 in February, 1955.

Poliomyelitis Vaccine

The first inoculations of poliomyelitis vaccine have begun in Great Britain. Three out of every ten children in the age group from two to nine years who are eligible for vaccinations have been registered, and the Ministry of Health has decided that in the first instance children born in November will be treated first. When these have been done, August children will receive the next batches of the vaccine. These months have been selected as they give the best spread throughout the age groups. In the first phase it is expected that over 300,000 children will be treated and the remainder will be vaccinated after the summer months during which the disease is most common. Mr. R. Turton, Minister of Health, told the House of Commons that the following parallel tests were carried out by the manufacturers (Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Ltd.) and Glaxo Laboratories Ltd.) and by the Medical Research Council: (a) monkey safety tests carried out with samples from the final containers selected at random from each filling lot; (b) an additional safety test using a species of monkey different from that used in (a); (c) tests for the absence of agents pathogenic to man; (d) routine sterility tests. In addition the manufacturers carried out tissue culture safety tests on individual strains and again on the final vaccine, and provided reports on these tests to the Medical Research Council. It would not accord with normal practice to state how much was being paid to the manufacturers for each dose supplied. The Minister expects that by 1957 sufficient vaccine will be available to inoculate all children. One or two mothers have commented that

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The Meaning of Dispensing

Drug stores are permitted under the N.H.S. Regulations to supply appliances and drugs which do not require to be dispensed. The interpretation of "dispensing," in this connection, has never been determined, but recently the Ministry has given some guidance on the matter. Their circular states *inter alia*:—

"The N.H.S. Act does not define the term 'dispensing,' and the Minister is not in a position to give an authoritative opinion on the interpretation of the term, although he may have to interpret it, after hearing the arguments of both parties, under his powers to determine a question in an individual case relating to dispensing which may come before him. Without prejudice to such arguments, it is considered in general that the act of interpreting the doctor's directions and labelling the container accordingly would constitute dispensing, even if no compounding of ingredients was involved. Furthermore, it is generally understood that 'dispensing' includes the dilution of a concentrated preparation with water, and that the labelling of a preparation with directions given in the National Formulary or other work of reference is to be followed in the absence of specified directions on the prescription would also be 'dispensing'."

In addition drug stores, of course, cannot supply preparations which the law prohibits them from selling. These would include all preparations subject as poisons to the Pharmacy and Poisons Act and the various antibiotics which are subject to the provisions of the Penicillin Act. In the past a number of drug stores have been prosecuted for the illegal sale or supply of penicillin. Pharmacists are not entirely happy at the position, as they maintain that all drugs should be supplied by pharmacists only, but the existing conditions were entrenched under the old National Health Insurance Act and were carried forward into the new Act in 1948.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pharmaceutical Trades Council Formed

At the Annual General Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa in 1955, a resolution was passed calling upon the Executive Committee to organise all the various sections of pharmaceutical endeavour.

The resolution has recently come to fruition with the formation of the Pharmaceutical Trades Council, a body representative of the Pharmaceutical Society, the Wholesale Drug Trade, The Ethical Drug Association, The S.A. Retail Chemists' and Druggists' Association, The S.A. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association and the S.A. Chemists' Mutual Wholesale Association.

The latter body is a new organisation, formed to unite all the buying groups, bodies of chemists joined together for the purpose of buying on best terms or on wholesale terms, these two not being of necessity synonymous.

The P.T.C., for to such is its name inevitably shortened, will form a means whereby every section of pharmacy can meet and discuss their problems in a quiet and peaceful manner.

At least that was the idea!—but the first meeting, so I am told, was a stormy one, almost culminating in pistols and coffee! For some time past the fire has been smouldering, but just who blew it into flames is not published, the blower remaining quietly behind the scenes.

In essence, the trouble stems from the foundation of the pernicious "buy-aids," an adjective not applied to them by those who benefit financially by reason of the discounts they get.

Strangely enough, many chemists who contract for these buy-aids, giving discounts of up to 6 per cent., reckon that they find them profitable. My arithmetic was never very good, but even I could never make a minus into a plus, and even I know that to reduce retail prices by 6 per cent. is to sell at a loss or at no profit, depending upon overheads.

Anyway, getting back to the tracks, the present interpretation of these discounts is that they constitute a form of price cutting, and I'm not so sure that they are not right. "They," incidentally, are the stores and the wholesalers and manufacturers. It is quite a change here to find wholesalers interested in price maintenance!

Almost parallel with the formation of the buy-aids came the birth of the Buying Groups, retail shops bonded together as a separate proprietary company, for the purpose of better buying. The wholesalers have recently objected to these. Since they have been buying direct from the manufacturers, a great deal of business has been diverted from wholesalers — business which they regard as legitimately theirs.

Whether the new Pharmaceutical Trades Council will be able to subdivide the whole of the pharmaceutical field into legitimate "spheres of influence" remains to be seen. Certainly neither the Council nor anyone else will be able to limit the traders in any one field, since the law forbids this.

Proprietary Association Discounts Reduced

The other actors in the present set-up are the Proprietary Association, who have recently indicated that they were reducing their discounts to the retail trade and to the buying groups by 5 per cent., so that the wholesalers will again have their former advantage. In the past, group buying has been encouraged, if not by the proprietary firms themselves, then by their travellers. Since the organisation of retailers into buying groups, there has been no organised opposition until now.

Currently, as I reported in my last news letter, several of the big stores indicated that they wished to cut prices to meet the competition of the Buy Aids, but this seems to have been successfully stayed off. These stores enjoy the best possible terms, wholesale or better.

If one delves into the cause of the present trouble it becomes obvious that it arises from the phenomenal growth of the Johannesburg Buying Group, which has developed to such a size as to represent a serious threat to the wholesalers.

It is, I believe, a business maxim that if you wish to compete with anyone you must offer a better bargain, better products or better services. It would appear, however, that the wholesale houses cannot face competition in this way, and it is said that pressure has been put on the proprietary houses to alter the discounts offered to buying groups and to retailers so that wholesalers have the advantage by 5 per cent.

The results have not been those which were expected. Some proprietary houses have withdrawn from the Association so that they can trade as they like, although the wholesalers will not now handle their products. Other proprietary houses (Abbotts, for example), have opened their own depots in every large town and are trading direct with the chemist. The wholesalers have, of course, cut them off with the proverbial shillings. This particular house makes the statement that the wholesalers' demands were not acceptable either from a business standpoint or from an ethical view.

Meanwhile the discount war goes on from another angle. Some people, with an eye to business, have formed a company to trade as a Buy Aid, and with large advertisements in the daily Press are inviting the man in the street to purchase his every need at a discount, and also inviting the retailers to join. What the response is I cannot yet tell, but the money situation has become so bad that no salaried person can afford to refuse a discount, however, small. Until now these Buy-Aids have at least been associations of people in the same trade or industry—for the most part civil servants.

Prices of necessities continue to rise, and those of the amusements and luxuries to spiral, seemingly out of control.

Buying Groups

Getting back to the tracks again, the current situation is that the wholesalers require the buying groups to turn themselves into "pukka" wholesalers, distributing their profits as dividends on share holdings, instead of as bonuses on purchases.

The Buying Groups refuse even to consider this whilst the reduced discounts are applied, and the position is one of stalemate, each striving to gain the advantage. Meanwhile officials of the Buying Group Association and the Retailers' Association are stumping the country, holding meetings which are uniting the chemists closer than ever before.

Those of the manufacturers of proprietary lines who do not play ball with the wholesalers are likely to find that their lines are no longer carried by the wholesaler. Since, however, they are normally carried by the non-pharmaceutical wholesaler, this does not represent such a great threat. Actually it can work in reverse, because if the retailer uses these non-pharmaceutical houses during the present trouble, he is not likely to give them the go-by later on.

Are the days of the wholesaler numbered? In the old days they manufactured galenicals and sold drugs as their chief business, with sundries on the side, but now they act largely as agents and packers and manufacturers for those houses as yet doing too small a business to establish themselves. The character of pharmaceutical trade has altered to such an extent that most of his business is done with proprietaries, ethicals and sundries, and there are many houses providing these.

The change of character of the chemists' business has been brought about by the flood of proprietaries now on the market and by reason of the vast sums of money spent on their promotion.

Many chemists to whom I have spoken do not like the changing face of pharmacy, and do not like to associate themselves with the puerile sales promotion which many firms adopt. Nor do they appreciate the usual tactics of using the chemist to introduce a line and then distributing it to every store.

It has been said that the proprietary houses do not need the chemist, since some 70 per cent. of their distribution is done through the general stores.

However, anyone who says or thinks that is very wrong. The chemist gives one service which the customer appreciates and which the other stores cannot give—intelligent recommendation. The position of the chemist in the community is secure and customers look to him for advice. When the public find that they cannot obtain a line at any chemist in the Union, then the conclusion will be obvious—and that line dies!

In correspondence the wholesalers have stressed that they are the friends of the retailer, but the retailer has not hesitated to point out that many of their actions are not those of friends.

Chief amongst these unfriendly actions is the supply

of medicines and proprietaries to doctors, nursing homes and sick funds at prices which the chemist cannot hope to meet, and which are in many cases far below those at which the chemist can buy. This, of course, stimulates the amount of dispensing done by people other than the chemist and whittles away the chemists' legitimate business.

Wholesalers are not alone in this cut price racket; many ethical houses have a doctor's price, which is 25 per cent. below the retail. For the life of me, I cannot understand why the chemists have accepted such conditions all these years.

At the inaugural meeting of the P.T.C. the wholesalers showed themselves significantly aware of the rising resentment by offering to consider this, when the present difficulties are cleared away. However, I am told that this promise was made once before when a somewhat similar trouble occurred.

There are other complaints, of course; direct dealing with the public is an old complaint, and this week-end I find that it is not confined to chemists. The general run of retailers have intimated through their organisation that they, too, are fed up with every Tom, Dick and Harry buying wholesale. The only way to check this would be to deliver goods to the shop of a licensed trader and to charge them to his account. When he finds himself involved in expense, which must then be shown in his ledgers, and reduce his gross profit, then will he stop letting his friends and relatives use his general dealers' license to buy wholesale.

Incidentally, I was shown the invoice of a wholesale chemist to a doctor and noted that it mentioned lipstick, face cream and S.T.'s. This was not a lady doctor, so one assumes they were for someone else not entitled to 10 per cent. courtesy discount given to doctors. This invoice bore discount not at 10 per cent. off retail, but at wholesale prices.

Another perennial complaint is the too wide distribution of proprietaries, medicines and drugs. Unfortunately, as in Britain, this system has the custom of years to defend it, and I cannot see any wholesaler giving up that avenue of trade. If they did, it would simply create new wholesalers who would fulfil the demand, and then widen the scope of their activities in order to justify their existence.

Presumably the wholesalers know their own business best, but I wonder just how profitable it is to operate so many accounts and give twice daily delivery as they do in this town. Parked outside a big store in the main street on two successive evenings, I saw the same wholesaler delivering a box so small that it could hardly have contained one pound's worth of goods. Incidentally it was one of the stores to which the proprietary houses give wholesale terms, so presumably he was buying the odd 1-12th dozen of a line.

I wonder, too, what the percentage of bad accounts is amongst the smaller traders? My own experience is that if you get paid in three months you're very lucky, in six months moderately so—and if you don't have to collect by legal process you're very lucky!

Anyhow, since the wholesalers still pay their 10 per cent. dividends and plough heaven knows what into their reserves, I presume that it must be profitable—or is it that their other lines carry this section of their business.

It was refreshing in private conversation the other night to hear several of my colleagues pay tribute to their wholesalers. The readiness with which they help to establish young chemists in business, their leniency over credit when things go wrong, have endeared them to many.

'Savlon' Antiseptic Cream

Please send me _____ Dozen tubes of

'Savlon'

(incl. ONE DOZEN FREE TUBES
for each 3 Dozen ordered)

MY WHOLESALER _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Please sign, affix slip label, or address stamp

DURATION OF FREE OFFER
1st May . . . 1st July, 1956

*there's
still time*

**TO ORDER ANOTHER BONUS
PARCEL OF 'SAVLON' FROM
YOUR WHOLESALER**

To promote 'Savlon' sales
a generous introductory
bonus parcel is offered.



GENEROUS BONUS OFFER

12 FREE TUBES

FOR EACH 3 DOZEN PURCHASED

CLOSES 1st JULY, 1956

**CHEMISTS'
ONLY
LINE**

'Savlon', the new antiseptic cream, is reaching more and more people since its recent introduction to the Australian buying public. Full page "Reader's Digest" advertisements are lending this campaign a forceful impact.

For every 3 dozen tubes purchased from May 1 - July 1 we will give one dozen tubes **FREE OF CHARGE!** An outlay of £4/10/- returns you £9!

'Savlon' costs 30/- a dozen tubes, retails at 3/9 a tube — you get full Guild discounts.

'SAVLON' IS A SURE SALESMAN.

Place your order with your wholesaler **NOW!** Extra bonus order cards are available from your ICIANZ Sales Office. **APPLY NOW!**

**IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
OF AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND LTD.**

'Savlon' is the Trade Mark of Imperial Chemical
(Pharmaceuticals) Ltd., a subsidiary of I.C.I. Ltd.



DAV. 22. 2571

Departmental Interest in Distributive Trades

The latest information is that the Department of Commerce and Industries is now taking an interest in the matter. An enquiry into the retail distributive trade has been pending, but so far as I know it was not to include pharmacy. There is a suggestion that the enquiry will now be extended to cover pharmacy—we must wait and see.

Prescription-Only Drugs

At long last the new Schedule VI (Prescription-Only Drugs) has been gazetted. It will be known to all chemists when the current issue of "The South African Pharmaceutical Journal," containing the list, reaches them. The subsequent issue presumably will be given over to complaints, because I am quite sure they won't like the new schedule. Although it has been whittled down from the former thirty items to a mere seventeen, it complicates the chemist's life by putting all antibiotic preparations into the prescription-only class. For the next few weeks a lot of time is going to be wasted explaining to customers just why they can't have Penicillin Lozenges or Aureomycin Eye Drops.

The schedule still preserves the exemption in favour of veterinary products, with the result that those in the know—and they are many—will simply buy the veterinary brand and get the same results—cheaper.

The antihistamines still remain in Schedule VI with their salts, preparations and admixtures, except those preparations for external use. Exemption is also made in favour of "their molecular compounds" when intended for the specific treatment of travel sickness.

Although it is a long time since I studied chemistry seriously, I do not recall precisely what a molecular compound means and cannot for the life of me understand what is intended.

Barbiturates are still in, but mixtures containing $\frac{1}{4}$ grain per dose, or mixtures of $\frac{1}{4}$ grain or less, with 5 grains theobromine, or $\frac{1}{4}$ grain ephedrine or $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of theophylline ethylene diamine are exempt.

Insulin and adrenalin are exempt, although hormones are included as a group. Preparations of hormones are outside, but oestrogenic substances and their preparations are included. The usual exemption for registered veterinary brands applies to both these groups.

Paraldehyde, its preparations and admixtures are scheduled, not before time in my opinion, since paraldehyde is definitely habit-forming.

Poisons Schedule Revised

As a complete surprise to me came the revision of the Poisons Schedule, Division I being sold against the signature of a known person, Division II merely requiring to be labelled as such.

A whole list of alkaloids is placed in Division I, including pomegranate, sabadilla and veratrum alkaloids, which I thought to be museum pieces.

This schedule constantly makes use of the word "poisonous," but fails to define it. What is a poisonous derivative of cantharidin, or are all its derivatives poisonous?

A long list of organic compounds is now Division I, as is savin, its oil, thallium salts and the Rauwolfia alkaloids and their preparations. I cannot recall a single case of death from Rauwolfia or indeed any reactions, nor do I know of any chemist who would sell it without prescription.

Croton Oil is, however, regarded as comparatively innocuous and is in Division II, along with thyroid and rhodenticides containing coumarin.

It's going to be a long time before chemists get used to the new schedule, and longer still before the public does.

What is worse, the doctors will leap in and supply the antibiotic preparations just as freely as they were bought before. If this sounds a little despondent, I have good reason for it. There may be ethics somewhere, but recently I have come to the conclusion they must be bottled in some museum—or perhaps I am just unfortunate in my business circles!

The antibiotics were scheduled because of the increasing number of reactions and resistant patients coming to light.

Pharmacy Board Meeting

The gazettement of the above was almost coincidental with a meeting of the S.A. Pharmacy Board. At the meeting one chemist was reprimanded for contempt of the Board; he had not only delayed in the registration of an apprenticeship contract, but had ignored several letters from the Registrar.

It is strange, but there are many people who, although in business as chemists, have no clear idea of the Board's functions or powers, nor can they distinguish between the Board and the Society.

Apprenticeship

The Board has also decided to extend the venues of apprenticeship. Previously few wholesale houses were recognised unless their manufacturing processes covered the whole field of pharmacy. In this modern day and age the majority of training is given in colleges and apprenticeship contributes little, except familiarity with drugs and galenicals. Apparently now more manufacturing houses will be recognised as training centres.

This may increase the number of apprentices, but I doubt it. Schoolboys nowadays look askance at jobs offering £10 or so a month and expect to be paid much more, especially since they have to exert themselves and learn!

Doctors Dispensing

A leading article in the current issue of the "S.A. Pharmaceutical Journal" deals with the question, "Are Dispensing Doctors Justified?"

The writer pulls no punches for he says "Doctors today are carrying on dispensing businesses. They are trading. They no longer dispense medicines as part of their service to the public at an inclusive fee. They are buying merchandise and selling it at a profit! They are also getting merchandise for nothing in many cases and selling it at an even greater profit."

The writer has summed up the situation so well that I would like to quote it entirely, but must content myself with one of two trenchant phrases. Again I quote, "Hundreds of thousands of events of outdated penicillin have been pumped into the patients." And yet again, "Is it in the public interest that while the doctor in his legal right is diagnostician, therapist and signatory of the death certificate, he should also be the dispenser?"

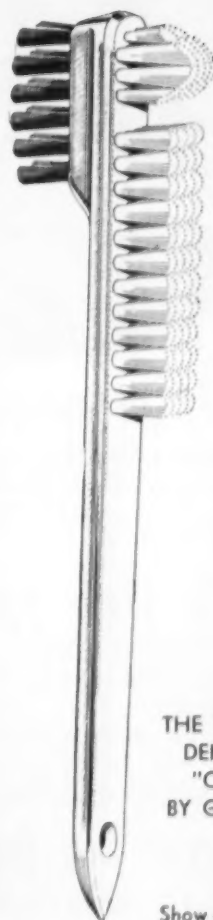
This last is certainly a new point and I myself would hesitate to take products dispensed by a man who in three months has learned the be-all and end-all of dispensing!



Every denture-user who enters your pharmacy is a prospective buyer of a SAMSON Denture brush. The SAMSON, with its scientific 3-way design and tartar-removing tip, cleans dentures as no ordinary toothbrush could do.

**DISPLAY THE SAMSON DENTURE BRUSH
PROMINENTLY and PERMANENTLY**

Place it where the purchaser has only to say 'I'll have one of those, please,' to obviate embarrassing requests or explanations.



THE SAMSON PATENT
DENTURE BRUSH IS
"CHEMIST ONLY"
BY GUILD CONTRACT

Show — and SELL — the
SAMSON all the time.

Made by:

THE NATIONAL BRUSH COMPANY (AUST.) LTD.

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**Have you a
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Is it a problem of cost ?

Want millions or thousands? We do large or small runs at economical prices! Your product is accepted in bulk or made to formula. Stocks despatched to all capital cities as required.

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We know capsules and how to make them capture customers. We offer capsules or tubes from 3 minims to 6.5 c.c. capacity and a range of shapes with colours to order. Accurate dosage measurement all sizes. Non-aqueous liquids or semi-liquids suitable to our process. Special plant for capsulation of highly volatile and toxic liquids.

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Trade Notes

D.H.A. MEDICAL DIVISION

His numerous friends throughout the medical and pharmaceutical professions will be interested and pleased to learn of the appointment of Mr. A. Rochlin as Executive Officer of the Medical Division of Drug Houses of Australia Limited.

Mr. Rochlin, who succeeds Mr. A. A. Ball, was for many years Macquarie street detailer for D.H.A. (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd.

SUAVITIL

Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. has announced the introduction of a new product, "Suavitil," which provides a new approach to the treatment of psychoneuroses.

Suavitil is presented as a sugar-coated tablet, each of which contains one milligram of benactyzine hydrochloride. The trade prices for this new Glaxo product are:—

Bottles of 100—9/10 each.

Tins of 1000—87/6 each.

"DELTASTAB"

Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. notified on May 4 that it had released a bottle containing 100 tablets of "Deltastab," its brand of Prednisolone, at a list price of 250/-.

NUTINAL

Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. has announced the availability of a new oral tranquillising agent, "Nutinal" (Benactyzine Hydrochloride). This product is indicated for the treatment of psychoneurotic states, especially those associated with anxiety, depression and psychosomatic disorders. It is stated to be non-toxic, non-depressive, non-addictive; and that it does not affect blood pressure, and does not produce hallucinations or euphoria. Another claim made is that its side effects are rare.

It is available in sugar-coated tablets in bottles of 1 mg. x 100 at a cost to the patient of 14/9, exclusive of dispensing fees.



Boots in Queensland

Mr. M. Lee has been appointed to the Queensland sales staff of Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. as a medical sales representative. Mr. Lee has had extensive experience in the wholesale and retail drug fields. He will be covering part of the Brisbane metropolitan territory and the Queensland Western Districts.

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE (U.S.A.) ELECTS NEW DIRECTOR

At the annual stockholders' meeting of the Colgate-Palmolive Company, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, on April 25, **Ralph A. Hart** was elected director of the organisation; all other directors were re-elected.

Mr. Hart started with the Colgate-Palmolive organisation in 1932. He has served as managing director of subsidiaries in India and Australia and as vice-president of Colgate-Palmolive International Incorporated. In 1955 Mr. Hart became vice-president of the parent

company and president of Colgate-Palmolive International.

Mr. Hart will arrive in Australia in a few weeks' time for a short business visit.

TABLET-COATING MACHINE ATTRACTS ATTENTION AT B.I.F.

First public demonstration of a combined tablet-making and compression coating machine at the B.I.F., Castle Bromwich, has attracted enquiries from pharmaceutical interests in U.S.A., Spain, Germany and Iran.

The machine, selected by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research as one of the outstanding British developments of the year in the pharmaceutical field, is a special rotary for producing coated tablets by dry compression. It is produced by Manesty Machine Limited, of Speke, Liverpool, England.

The method ensures that the tablet is quickly covered by a coating, thereby reducing exposure of material to a minimum and avoiding any risk of contamination. Coated tablets can be engraved or embossed and produced at a rate of 20,000 an hour, by unskilled labour.

Materials, such as penicillin, which are affected by moisture, can now be coated by this dry method.

PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE

The 20 cards issued during the month of May 1956, dealt with the following products:—

A: 114	Avil Ampoules
A: 115	Antigrane
B: 66	Benzo-Gynosteryl
C: 121	Colcemid
D: 84	Di-Adreson
D: 85	De-Adreson—F
D: 86	Doriden
E: 58	Ef-Cortelan Skin Lotion
H: 35	Hydrocortisyl Lotion
M: 65	Mitchaphen
P: 157	Peroldin
R: 31	Ritalin
S: 89	Sedaltine
T: 75	Testosterone Sublings
T: 76	Tribromyl
T: 77	Tardocillin "Leo"
T: 78	Tardocillin Universal "Leo"
T: 79	Tarquinor
T: 80	Tracinets
W: 5	Wyamine Sulphate

Subscriptions (£3/3/-) to the P.P. Card Service for 1956 (including Index Book) may be lodged at any time. Renewals or new subscriptions, accompanied by cheque, should be addressed to The Manager, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne.

We have on hand a moderate supply of the cards of 1955 (£3/3/- per set) for the assistance of new subscribers who wish to give their library of reference a 12 months' start. We regret the cards of earlier years—1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954—are now out of print.

DEATH OF JOSEPH BONNINGTON

A very old member of the pharmaceutical profession, in the person of Mr. Joseph Bonnington, passed away at his home in Chatswood on April 26, at the ripe old age of 87. He was a partner in the New Zealand and Australian businesses that control the well-known "Bonnington's Irish Moss."

Mr. Joseph Bonnington, the second son of the late George Bonnington, remembered pharmacy in the days of the "night bell" when not one, but two members of a staff of half a dozen, would occupy the room above the shop as sleeping quarters, and half a dozen or more "rings" on the "night bell" a week could be expected for midnight, or later dispensing. And very glad, the doctors were, to have such a service. Those were the days!

Mr. Joseph Bonnington, as a young man, found time for sport. He was a rowing man; also he put up good

times on the cinder track. He left retail pharmacy to found the factory in Sydney, at its present address. Later in life he was a member of the Manly Golf Club, and a foundation member of the Lakes Club. He is survived by his widow, two brothers and a sister.

The pharmacy at which the late Mr. Bonnington served his apprenticeship is still in existence at Christchurch, New Zealand, though slightly removed from its original address. It is carried on under the name of "Bonningtons (The Chemists) Ltd.", and is under the management of Mr. George Sutton, who also served his time with the old firm.

Mr. Gordon Bonnington, a cousin once removed, is an executive director of the present Sydney company.

SIGMA COMPANY LIMITED

Annual General Meeting

The meeting was held on April 26, at 589 Collins street, Melbourne, commencing at 8 p.m.

Dr. A. L. Cunningham, Chairman of Directors, welcomed shareholders, and then called on the secretary to read the notice convening the meeting. Minutes of the previous annual general meeting were confirmed.

Balance Sheet, Accounts and Directors' Report.

These documents were taken as read on the motion of Mr. C. P. A. Taylor, seconded by Mr. H. S. Pickering.

In supplementing the printed report, the Chairman mentioned that Sigma turnover for the year exceeded £3,000,000, and since 1927 the company had distributed £1,250,000 in cash as dividends to shareholders. The company's total assets were £1,500,000, yet shareholders' funds totalled only £873,000, which was quite good cover for a company such as Sigma, where they were not able to build up large sums to reserve because profits were paid out as far as possible each year.

The building at Little Bourke street was sold at a satisfactory profit. A little over £230,000 was paid for the Collins street building and another £130,000 had been spent or was to be spent for fittings, fixtures and alterations for this building.

In the next six months or so £20,000 to £25,000 would be spent on expansion at Port Melbourne. This was for the building only and did not include any equipment.

The Chairman mentioned that several executives had been sent overseas to keep the company in touch with modern warehousing methods. Mr. Haigh had been away twice, Mr. A. K. Hobbs and Mr. Wilcock once, and latterly, Mr. R. G. Hobbs, who particularly investigated I.B.M. installations. Mr. Allsop would follow about September.

They had appointed a new sales manager and assistant sales manager, also a new factory manager. Mr. B. J. Somerville, would be commencing on May 1. A graduate of Chemical Engineering and Industrial Chemistry of Sydney Technical College, Mr. Somerville was coming to them with a very good record, and they expected great benefits from his association.

The Chairman expressed special thanks to the staff for a magnificent job in transferring the warehouse in one week-end. He reported that the Board voted £1,000 to be divided equally amongst the staff as a token of thanks. He mentioned that "Sigma" was extremely fortunate in the esprit de corps being built up amongst the staff, and the company seldom lost valuable workers.

A new automatic phone switchboard to be installed within a couple of months would be the very latest equipment available, with an unlimited number of lines, which would speed the handling of telephone calls.

Dr. Cunningham mentioned I.B.M. equipment for two reasons; firstly, because it was of interest to shareholders, and, secondly, because of primary difficulties which might inconvenience them. He said when teething troubles were over this system would repay shareholders' patience. It was a completely automatic system of invoicing and charging invoices, posting of accounts,

etc. Eventually, the invoice would be printed, priced, extended and added before the goods were assembled. When goods reached the end of the assembly line, the invoice would generally be waiting to be delivered with them. This installation was capable of a lot of expansion. It would be used also for analysing trade with a view to getting better results.

The question of more frequent deliveries would be given a great deal of attention in the coming year. This problem was actually discussed by the Board twelve months ago and laid down as policy by the Board. They had installed mechanical and roller conveyors to help handle orders more expeditiously and they asked shareholders' indulgence for present delays, but within three or four months they should be starting a new schedule.

Extensions at Tromax were increasing the floor space by one-third of the existing area, largely to increase facilities for handling sterile material, and in the very near future the company would go into production of sterile ampoules.

The Chairman then moved the adoption of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account and Directors' Report.

The motion was seconded by Mr. C. P. A. Taylor.

General Discussion

Mr. Pickering asked whether the land at Clayton was still an asset. The Chairman informed him it was. Although it could be sold for £3,000 per acre (bought for £300 per acre), the company had no intention of relinquishing it, because there were long-range plans for the company using the Clayton property.

Mr. P. Long offered congratulations for "the wonderful results of the past year," and commented it was good to know the company could go still further ahead. He also observed that obviously the Collins street building was not yet ready for occupation. The Chairman's reply was that delivery of Little Bourke street had to be given before this date, and that they should have had final possession of the new building last September.

The motion that the Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account and the Directors' Report be adopted was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Election of Officers.—The second item on the agenda was the election of one director to represent preference shareholders. There being no other nomination, Dr. Cunningham was declared duly elected to represent preference shareholders. Dr. Cunningham thanked the shareholders for their expression of continued confidence.

The third item was to elect one director to represent ordinary and vendors' shareholders. Mr. C. P. A. Taylor retired, and being eligible offered himself for re-election. Mr. Wellington Lee was also a candidate. A postal ballot was held and Mr. Taylor was elected by a substantial majority. Mr. Taylor thanked the shareholders for their continued confidence.

Remuneration of Directors.—Mr. H. O. Callinan moved that the sum of £1,600 be allocated as fees for Directors during the ensuing year, to be divided as they saw fit. Seconded by Mr. A. W. Cocking, and carried.

Auditors.—Mr. C. P. A. Taylor moved that Messrs. Davey, Garcia and J. G. Davis be appointed auditors. Seconded by Mr. C. G. Hoffman, and carried.

It was moved by Mr. V. Preston, seconded by Mr. L. T. Fox, and carried, that the same remuneration as last year (1,200 guineas) be paid to the auditors.

Nominal Capital Increased.—The sixth item of business was to consider, and if thought fit, pass resolutions for the increase of the capital of the company to £2,000,000 by the creation of 1,250,000 new shares of £1 each. The Chairman said that at the moment the nominal capital stood at £750,000, the greater part of which had been issued. It was therefore necessary to increase capital. An increase of £1,350,000 cost no more in stamp duty than an increase of £250,000. The Chairman moved that the nominal capital of the company

**4 out of 5 tins of Baby Powder bought
are Johnson's!**



Capitalize on this amazing year-round high volume . . . always keep your Johnson's display full!

Johnson's BABY NEEDS

The most popular, the most profitable, the most complete line of Baby Products in Australia.

' Best for Baby . . . Best for You!

Supported by the most powerful advertising campaign ever!

Every year brings greater popularity to Johnson's famous Baby Needs—greater profits from them for you. Every year, too, we plan bigger and better advertising campaigns to keep more people buying more Johnson's products than ever before.

The "Quiz Kids" again this year is still one of the top radio shows—broadcast to over two million people every week.

"Australia's National Hit Parade", our second big weekly radio show after only one year on the air is already one of the leading shows of its type.

These programmes, plus regular colour and mono. ads. in the "Women's Weekly" and city and country newspapers, are selling Johnson's Baby Products so successfully that 4 out of every 5 tins of Baby Powder sold are Johnson's.

Are you getting your share of this amazing volume?

'Benzedrine' Inhaler

*The Original Inhaler
and the most reliable*



Buy in dozens—each dozen
is packed in an attractive
3-colour outer for counter
display—and get behind this
“Chemists only” fine product.

Retail price 3/6 each

One shilling profit on every sale

You get an extra 5% if you
buy your Inhalers in a
£10 M & J Assorted Parcel.

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(Incorporated in England)

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BIT 55A

for Smith Kline & French International Co. owner of the trade mark 'Benzedrine'

be increased to £2,000,000. This was seconded and carried.

Special Meeting to Alter Articles

At this stage the meeting adjourned to carry on the special meeting called to meet at 9 p.m., and the Secretary read the notice of meeting.

The Chairman then moved that the Articles of Association be altered by deleting from No. 7 thereof the words "within the Commonwealth of Australia." Seconded by Mr. J. R. Oxley.

The Chairman invited discussion.

Several shareholders queried the wisdom of this course. Mr. F. N. Lee, Mr. McCall Say, and Mr. A. S. Cattinach spoke strongly in favour of the move, which was prompted by the receipt of a letter from a Victorian pharmacist (Mr. K. N. Worrall) wishing to become a shareholder, but who was prevented from doing so because his pharmacy was situated in Lae, New Guinea, which was outside the Commonwealth of Australia.

After considerable discussion the motion was carried.

General Business

The Chairman then announced resumption of the adjourned meeting, which was open for general discussion.

Mr. V. Preston proposed that future candidates for election to the Board of Directors should accompany their nomination by a fee of £25, to be refunded in certain circumstances. Mr. Wellington Lee spoke against this, and the general feeling of the meeting was with Mr. Lee.

Mr. N. F. Keith spoke regarding Ipana Tooth Paste Parcels, and the Chairman promised to have executives look into the matter.

Mrs. Kitson spoke regarding labelling of Lorna Rae lines, and Mr. J. W. D. Crowley asked if it could be arranged for a member to be informed by phone when items on orders were out of stock. Mr. Allsop replied that it was the Company's aim to do this where ethicals or passenger train orders were involved.

Mr. Oxley asked whether it would be possible to have a central checking source regarding out of stock lines. The Chairman replied that with the I.B.M. system this might be possible.

Mr. B. Miles put forward the suggestion that shareholders should put all urgently required lines first on their order, and if these were out of stock members could then be informed.

Mr. H. Shilton spoke at some length regarding what he considered suburban pharmacists' lack of foresight in not ordering sufficient quantities of stock so that they would not be embarrassed by being short of lines.

Mr. A. J. Urban mentioned that he would like to see that lines marked "to follow" on his order sheet were not forgotten.

Mr. M. J. Whiffin asked if the Board have ever considered district depots for ethical lines. The Chairman replied that this suggestion was still under consideration, but he would make no promises at all.

The Chairman spoke on Pharmaceutical Investments Limited. This company had been floated for the sole purpose of getting money for the financing of pharmacists into business. This company was guaranteed by Sigma and had first charge on Sigma profits. The Chairman suggested that shareholders could do nothing better than re-invest their dividend cheques in Pharmaceutical Investments Limited.

Mr. M. Malone complained regarding prices and extensions on invoices being handwritten. Mr. Haigh replied that the I.B.M. system would alter that in about eighteen months' time. He then gave a rough outline of the placing of various departments in the new building, and expressed appreciation of the very fine attendance at the meeting.

The Chairman declared the meeting closed at 10.10 p.m., after which supper was served and shareholders were conducted over the warehouse.

Student Activities

COMPETITION — "CALLING ALL ARTISTS"

The National Union is Looking for a Badge!

Designs are now being called for a crest which can be used on letterheads, and also for a lapel badge.

Entries must be in the hands of your local N.U.P.S.A. representative or the Secretary, Miss Jean Johnson, by about the end of second term. The closing date will be announced shortly.

First prize in the competition will be a Martindale. It would assist the officers if all designs were to scale, and not less than four inches in length.

START YOUR ENTRY NOW!

THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting took place on March 27, with a fairly good attendance. It was encouraging to note the large number of first year students present, who are already taking an interest in the affairs of the Association. A constitutional amendment, providing for more yearly representatives, and also two qualified ex-officio members on the committee, was passed. The committee for 1956 is as follows:—

First Year: Beverley Black, Ralph Brockman, Max Cunningham, Gerry Moir.

Second Year: Marion Hunter, Ron Dymock, Vic Stoyanoff.

Third Year: Margaret Whittle, Terry McManus, Ernie Hogan.

Fourth Year: Jocelyn Camm, Julie Pearson, Kerry Fogarty.

Ex-Officio: Pat Roberts, Keith Kidd, Gerry Cohen.

At a later committee meeting the following office-bearers were elected:—

President: Margaret Whittle.

Vice-President: Max Cunningham.

Secretary: Ron Dymock.

Treasurer: Beverley Black.

L.P.O.: Marion Hunter.

Editor of "Script": Gerry Moir.

Sub-editor: Ron Dymock.

Text-book Officer: Ernie Hogan.

In the Social Department things have been quiet, with little so far having occurred. Of course, just as we were all feeling that it was high time we let our heads go, first term exams. loomed over the horizon with such a forbidding look that we had to reduce our nightly outings somewhat.

However, all bad things must come to an end, and by the time you read this the Event of the Year—the Pharmacy Students' Ball—to be held on May 14, at the Cottesloe Civic Centre, will be a thing of the past.

Noticed round the College once again are those odd specimens called Second Year students (defined as the select few who are spared the horrors of first term examinations). We are wondering just what it is they learn in National Service Training, as none of them appears to be the quiet, polite boys they were in their first year at College.

On May 6, the first football match of the season—Pharmacy Students versus Rumbles Warehouse—was played. Using their unique combination of Soccer, Rugby and Australian Rules, the result was an overwhelming victory for the Students, and the scores were so high that we feel it impolite to print the exact figures! We're wondering now whether they will challenge us to a return match.

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

This year's activities began with a committee meeting held early in March. A letter from a student's parent was received, requesting the Association to inquire into the recent rise in fees, with a view to increasing apprentices' wages. During discussion it was pointed out that S.A. apprentices are among the best paid in Australia, and that masters can scarcely be asked to increase wages to cover a rise in fees over which they have no control. Members of the old course calculated that present apprentices are being paid the same wage as was paid to old course students, but attend the pharmacy for only half the number of hours.

The annual general meeting was held at the University on April 3. This was preceded by a buffet tea to welcome the freshers, when committee members tried to show the new students how much can be gained by being an active member of A.U.P.S.A. The general meeting was one of the liveliest that can be remembered for many years, as all members showed great interest in the proceedings. Rowdy battles developed on the subject of the N.U.P.S.A. Congress clashing with National Service. Mr. David Bishop was acclaimed an honorary member of A.U.P.S.A. in appreciation of his sterling services over the past five years.

The election of officers before the close of the meeting resulted in the following members being chosen to guide A.U.P.S.A. through 1956:—

President: Rex Martin.

Vice-President: Neil Quintrell.

Secretary: Jennifer Jones.

Treasurer: Robert Seibert.

Social Secretary: Jill Thompson.

L.P.O.: Denise Maloney.

Editor of "Tincture Press": Robert Maloney.

The newly elected committee has made an enthusiastic beginning to this year's work by holding two committee meetings in April. On April 12 it met in the Lady Symon Building at the University to discuss the motions passed by the Council at the N.U.P.S.A. Congress at Castlereagh. After much discussion the 180-odd motions passed there were ratified by the A.U.P.S.A. committee. A rough programme for the coming year was drafted, and plans were formed to hold a fancy dress dance during this term. Other social activities planned are the annual dinner and a picnic at Silver Lake. As the car gymkhana held last year had been so successful, it was decided that another would be held this year. A party is to be held after the exams, to finish off the year.

On April 24 the Social Committee, headed by Social Secretary Helen Jenner, met to discuss the fancy dress dance. This is to be held on May 22 at the University, and promises to be lots of fun. Gossip points to costumes ranging from conventional fancy dress to Come-in-Bad-Taste and Back-to-School Days, so it should be a riotous night.

VICTORIA

Well, folks, Victorians are still maintaining their usual variety of activities. Many social functions have been arranged by the new committee for the next few months, and members can look forward to some really good times. First up is the "End of Term" dance, to be held at the College on the last night of the term. This is to be a barn dance, with appropriate atmospheric decorations of lanterns, straw, etc. During the term vacation a students' dinner is being arranged at the Federal Hotel, on May 17. This is in the nature of an experiment in Victoria, and if successful will probably become an annual event. Queen's Birthday weekend is to be our students' annual "Holiday Get-

together." A guest house has been obtained at Hepburn, and the 40 to 50 students expected to attend are assured of a mighty week-end.

Social highlights in final year recently have been twenty-first birthdays, which are all the rage at present. Jan Reader, Peg Chapman, Anne Fagan, all well known to interstates, have all recently celebrated this important event, and in each case the occasion was celebrated in the appropriate manner. Just a reminder: Remember, girls, you have now reached the Age of Discretion.

Third Year recently held a surprise picnic, which began as a bus ride, continued as quite an eventful paper chase, and finished up at Canadian Bay. According to reports from reliable sources, one couple spent the whole afternoon looking for a cup of tea—why a cup of tea I just can't imagine. Looked in the most odd places, too!

On the business side, interstates will be pleased to know that V.P.S.A. has appointed their Congress Organising Committee for next year's N.U.P.S.A. Congress, and arrangements are progressing quite favourably. The site is not yet definite, but a decision should be made very soon, so keep watching this corner of the Journal for further information.

That seems to be all the news for now, so until next month its cheerio from Victoria.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Like their counterparts in other States, Sydney students are beginning to apply their noses to the grindstone with something almost approaching enthusiasm. The prospect of an imminent calculations exam. for Mat. Med. students has, of course, nothing to do with this most natural phenomenon. Undeterred by the thought of such mundane events, students are taking an active interest in the doings of S.U.P.A.

On April 25 the picnic held at "Burning Palms" (and, believe me, resulting in "burning feet"), attracted at least 80 would-be pharmacists. The "easy three-mile walk" was accomplished without undue effort by most students, who celebrated their arrival at the beach with lunch, football and even swimming. Late afternoon, however, saw our less enthusiastic hikers scaling the cliff leading back to civilisation. Since a complete journal could be devoted to the horrors of that climb, I shall restrict myself to congratulating those who negotiated it with success, censuring the wit who wasted precious breath to ask: "Oi, up there! Want an 'orse?" and sympathising with the many who wished they were junior birdmen. A barbecue tea at Lilydale and an hilarious train trip back to Sydney (the "papery" details of which are too delicate to mention) completed the day's outing.

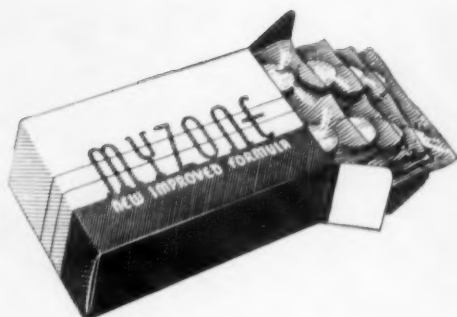
Plans for future activities include the University Settlement Fete on May 5. Once again Pharmacy is assisting with the provisions stall, and enthusiastic salesmanship promises good results. Commem. Day, May 8, will again see a Pharmacy-inspired float in the procession—a special sub-committee, composed of those most likely to produce hair (and eyebrow) raising ideas, has been appointed. The reason for strict censorship of all floats is obvious.

S.U.P.A. Ball, to be the best yet, is also in the hands of a special sub-committee. More news on this subject later.

An important event this month was the flying visit of N.U.P.S.A. President Brian Page, of Queensland. We hope Brian enjoyed his stay in Sydney, and that he will only be the first of many Interstate visitors to enjoy the hospitality of the "Wicked City" this year. Lynn Fitness, a pharmacist from New Zealand, is also in Sydney at the moment, and we have been pleased to hear first hand the latest news re the National Union of Pharmacy Students, recently established in New Zealand.

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Commonwealth and State News

COMMONWEALTH

PERSONAL and GENERAL

MILITARY APPOINTMENT

The provisional rank of **Lt. S. W. Hayes, R.A.M.C.** (Pharmaceutical), has been confirmed. (Commonwealth Gazette, 19/4/1956.)

SUSPENSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST UNDER NATIONAL HEALTH ACT

A notification appears in the Commonwealth Gazette dated May 17, 1956, that the Minister of State for Health has suspended for one month until May 24, 1956, the approval under Section 90 of the Act of **John Douglas Pinkerton**, of McKimm's Pharmacy, 169 Burwood road, Burwood, N.S.W., pharmaceutical chemist, following investigation and report by the Pharmaceutical Services Committee of Enquiry for the State of New South Wales.

NEW APPOINTMENTS TO ADVISORY COUNCIL OF C.S.I.R.O.

The Minister in Charge of C.S.I.R.O. (Mr. R. G. Casey) announced recently the appointment of the following new members to the Advisory Council of C.S.I.R.O.:-

Professor N. S. Bayliss, Chemistry Department, University of Western Australia.

Dr. A. R. Callaghan, Director of Agriculture, South Australia.

Professor H. R. Carne, Professor of Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology, University of Sydney.

Mr. T. A. Frankcomb, Tasmanian orchardist and hop grower.

Mr. A. McCulloch, Chief Engineer, Southern Electric Authority of Queensland.

Professor W. W. Macfarlane, Department of Physiology, University of Queensland.

Mr. M. A. Mawby, Vice-Chairman of Consolidated Zinc Pty. Ltd., and Commissioner of Australian Aluminium Production Commission.

Mr. W. W. Pettingell, General Manager, The Australian Gas Light Company.

Mr. W. J. Russell, Western Australian grazier.

Mr. E. M. Schroder, Managing Director, Adelaide Cement Company Ltd.

Mr. H. B. Somerset, Managing Director, Associated Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd.

Professor A. D. Trendall, Master of University House, Australian National University.

Professor J. S. Turner, Botany Department, University of Melbourne.

Dr. J. Vernon, Senior Executive Officer, Colonial Sugar Refining Company Ltd.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT PROMAZINE

Senator Hendrickson asked the Minister representing the Minister for Health in the Senate, on March 20, whether any recent developments were taking place in Australia in regard to the new, so-called, tranquillising drug, "Promazine," which showed possibilities of freeing diabetic sufferers from dependence on injections of insulin.

In reply, Sen. Cooper said he would bring the matter to the notice of the Minister for Health and obtain from him a considered reply.

In the House of Representatives, on March 21, the Minister for Health, Dr. Donald Cameron, replying to a question from Mr. Wight, said he had no knowledge of any particularly recent drug which would replace insulin injections in the treatment of diabetics. Some time ago a drug was produced which had the effect of lowering the blood sugar in diabetics, but it was discovered that it exerted this action by displacing liver functions. The Minister said he could say that it seemed unlikely on general principles that a drug which could be taken by mouth to replace insulin would be discovered. However, he could assure them that if such a drug should be tested the authorities in Australia would do their utmost to investigate it, and if it was satisfactory, to bring it into use.

PENSIONER MEDICAL SERVICES—ALLEGED ABUSES

In the Senate on March 20, Sen. Cooper supplied a reply from the Minister for Health to a question submitted on February 23 by Sen. Arnold.

The statement from the Minister for Health was to the effect that action is constantly being taken to discover and deal with cases of abuse of the Pensioner Medical Service. Such cases were dealt with through a system of disciplinary committees. When a committee reported adversely on a doctor, the Minister was empowered to disallow or reduce his claim for payment, to terminate his participation in Pensioner Medical Service, or revoke his authority to write prescriptions for pharmaceutical benefits.

BAN ON HEROIN

Mr. Whitlam, in the House of Representatives, on April 10, asked if the Minister of Health had considered suspending the ban on Heroin following the suspension of a similar ban in the United Kingdom for twelve months, and the objection of many Australian doctors of high standing.

The Minister, Dr. Donald Cameron, in course of a lengthy reply, intimated that the Commonwealth had asked the State Governments to impose bans on the manufacture, and itself had banned importation of the drug following recommendations from the World Health Organisation and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. This had been done on the advice of the medical profession in Australia.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Mr. K. McNeil is now reported as managing Bowdens Ltd. in Hindley street, Adelaide.

Mr. T. Christie went to Victor Harbour at the end of April to assist Mr. R. Goldsack.

Mr. B. Middlemiss spent the last two weeks of April acting as locum for Mr. R. L. Daniel, of Blackwood.

Mr. R. Rodda is now in charge of Freemans, chemists, Hindley street, Adelaide.

Mr. J. M. White is at present managing Nunn's Pier Pharmacy in Glenelg.

Mr. D. Clampett assisted Mr. P. Meegan, of Semaphore, and Mr. R. Austin, of Enfield, during April.

Mr. S. Jewell assisted Mr. K. Frost, of Kirkcaldy, during the month of April.

Miss G. Montgomery has been managing Carrigs Ltd., Woodville.

Mr. R. Williams is now in charge of the Friendly Societies Medical Association branch at Glenelg.

Mr. J. Mitchels has opened a new pharmacy in Peterhead on behalf of Mr. R. Grist.

Mr. W. Vivian has been assisting Mr. S. Head, of Kadina.

Mr. K. S. Rogers, a pharmacist from England, is expected in Adelaide shortly.

Mr. M. I. Brady, Jr., has gone to Mt. Gambier to take charge of the Friendly Society Dispensary.

Mrs. S. Martin spent a week in May assisting Mr. A. G. Evans, of Magill.

Mr. W. Vivian visited Berri in May on behalf of Mr. G. Macrae, and also Maitland to assist Mr. J. Bourne.

Two wanderers, **Ken Rholfing** and **Lloyd Davis** are reported to be en route for home and due to arrive very shortly.

Mr. G. W. Spencer, Ph.C., has gained L.C.L. endorsement for the Robe Ward in the City Council elections to be held on July 7.

Miss S. Martin has been managing the pharmacy in Bowden conducted by her father, Mr. Rex Martin, during his recent visit to Burra.

Mr. L. Hunt temporarily managed Barnes & Thompson's pharmacy at Kilburn during the absence of Mr. R. Sweet.

Mrs. Howard Lester (Ella Kayser) is now engaged at the Pharmacy Department of the Keswick Repatriation Hospital.

Mr. N. W. Gaunt, of Port Pirie, has closed his pharmacy in Solomontown and opened a new one in Balmoral road, Port Pirie.

Miss Kaye Lynas has accepted a part-time position in the newly established Pharmacy Department of the Queen Victoria Maternity Hospital at Dulwich.

Mr. M. Palk assisted Mr. H. Gilbert, of Brooklyn Park, at the end of April, and Mrs. L. Gilchrist, of Plympton in the early part of May.

Miss D. Campbell returned to her home town, Whyalla, in the early weeks of May, to assist Mr. W. T. Taylor.

Mr. D. Cocks has been working with Mr. P. Warnecke, of Seaton Park, and Mr. W. Ey, of Colonel Light Gardens.

Mr. M. Lazare resigned his position with Mr. E. C. Sauer, of Morphettville, and is now amongst the relievers.

Mr. H. J. Philp, of Balaklava, has purchased the pharmacy conducted by Mr. E. J. Martindale, of Balaklava.

Mr. A. Mathieson paid a brief visit to Adelaide from Melbourne at the end of May to assist Mr. W. Grove, of Edwardstown, for a couple of weeks.

Mr. P. Jacobs, of Friendly Societies, Mt. Gambier, and **Mr. E. Hillman**, of F.S.M.A., Brighton, have both gone to Victoria.

Mr. C. Edwards, the Assistant Registrar-Secretary of the Board and the Council, accompanied his two Presidents when they visited Melbourne for Conference Week in Melbourne this month.

Mr. W. Vivian, of Kadina, acted as locum for Mr. J. V. Burns for a couple of days to allow him to attend the dinner to newly qualified pharmacists, held on May 1.

Mr. Neill Smyth, of the Pharmacy Department of the Children's Hospital, North Adelaide, took his wife to Melbourne for the Pharmaceutical Association meetings and social activities of recent weeks.

Mr. J. Guthrie has joined the staff of the Pharmacy Department of the Children's Hospital. His place at Michaels Pharmacy, Largs Bay, has been filled by **Mr. G. Valente**.

The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of S.A., **Mr. A. A. Russell**, of Hyde Park, left Mr. I. Duggin in charge whilst he visited Melbourne to attend the meetings of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.

Mr. J. Otto returned to Vickers' Pharmacy, St. Peters, for a month spread over April and May to relieve the manager, Mr. D. Lenthall. Prior to that engagement Mr. Otto assisted Mr. N. Cumming, of Cleve, for a week.

Mr. G. Kamm acted as manager for Carrig Ltd. at Gollands during the early part of May. He was followed by **Mr. R. Hibble** before the business was taken over by **Mr. W. Pak Poy**, who has been in Clare for some time.

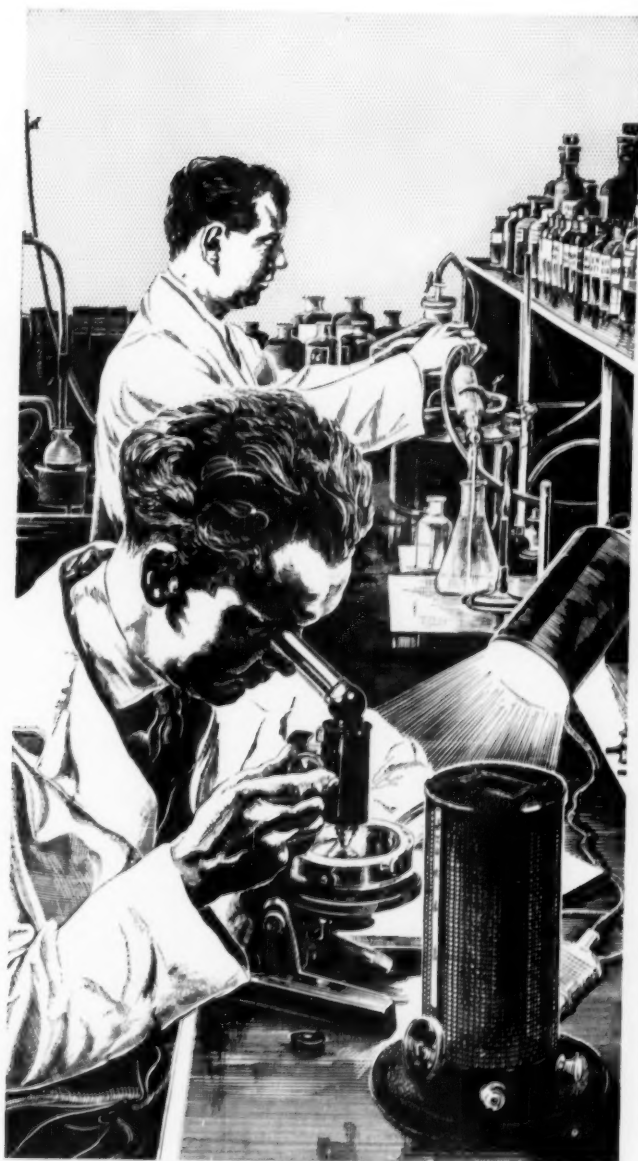
Mrs. L. Maloney, of Kingswood and Kilkenny, attended the recent Pharmaceutical Association Conference in Melbourne, accompanied by **Mrs. R. Read**. Mrs. Maloney left her son Bob in charge at Kilkenny, and her daughter-in-law, Denise, in charge at Kingswood.

Mr. J. Jeffrey visited Blackwood during most of April to manage for Mr. R. W. Daniell, and Victor Harbour in the early days of May to assist Mr. R. Goldsack. In May he assisted Mr. A. B. Field, of Woodlands Park, and Mr. R. Crago, of Oaklands Park.

The retiring President of The Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, **Mr. Walter C. Cotterell**, visited Melbourne towards the end of May to participate in the Conference and to hand over to the new President, Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, of Camberwell, Victoria. Mr. Cotterell left Mr. R. Brice in charge.

Mr. K. D. Johnson, a member of the Council, continues to supply lengthy detailed reports of his trip in U.S.A., but provides little personal news. After a short stay in England he began the main section of his tour abroad, namely, visiting a large number of manufacturing establishments in European countries from Norway in the north to Italy in the south.

Mr. J. Pain writes of an excellent trip to England and visiting Devon and Cornwall, also of the interesting museum of ancient pharmaceutical apparatus in



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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

Salisbury. He found plenty of work available at good rates of pay. Changes of style of pharmacies en route, company pharmacy of England, and the ethical private pharmacies of large towns have provided variety. French sauternes and champagnes have not been ignored, and generally we understand the going is quite good.

Mr. K. S. Porter. President of the Pharmacy Board of South Australia, left Miss J. Thomas and Mr. M. Palk in his pharmacy at Albert Park during his recent absence in Melbourne for discussions in the Pharmaceutical Association and the Conference of members of the Pharmacy Boards. Mr. Porter was accompanied by **Mr. E. F. Lipsham**, Senior Lecturer in Pharmacy at The University of Adelaide, and **Mr. D. C. Hill**, of Sterling West, both fellow-members of the Pharmacy Board. Mr. Hill left Mr. R. L. Burlinson in charge of his pharmacy.

Mr. H. G. Collyer visited Melbourne at the end of May in his official capacity as President of the State Branch of the Guild. Whilst attending the biennial conference of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, he also conducted Guild business. He left Mr. L. L. Norman in charge of his pharmacy at Brighton. Mr. Collyer was accompanied by other members of his State Branch Committee, including **Mr. V. L. Mitchell**, of Prospect (who left Mr. S. Jewell in charge); **Mr. K. Scott**, of Hilton, who engaged Mr. M. C. Brady, Snr. for the period of his absence; and **Mr. R. Patrick**, of Woodville Gardens, who was relieved by Mr. K. Glasburney and Mr. Ian Hennessey.

MISS E. S. STORY LEAVES FOR VICTORIA

On April 27 the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, Mr. A. A. Russell; the President of the Pharmacy Board of South Australia, Mr. K. S. Porter; the Registrar-Secretary, Mr. H. C. Martin; Assistant, Mr. C. A. Edwards, and Miss J. Blake gathered in the Society's office to bid farewell to Miss E. S. Story. Miss Story was leaving the staff after service of approximately 11 years to take an appointment as a qualified accountant in Melbourne.

Mr. Russell took the opportunity of making a presentation of a travelling clock, suitably engraved, as a tribute from pharmaceutical chemists in South Australia. He paid particular tribute to her pleasant manner and the efficient way in which she had carried out all her duties. He added that her knowledge of students who had gone through the course and eventually passed into the ranks of registered pharmacists was such that all of them looked upon Miss Story as much more than a paid officer. Her friendly attitude towards them would never be forgotten. On behalf of the Council and all members of the Society he wished her success in her new sphere and expressed regret at losing her valued services.

Mr. Porter suitably added to these remarks on behalf of members of the Board, and also praised the sincere manner in which Miss Story had applied herself to the work of the Board and sympathetically aided apprentices wherever possible while they were passing through the course of studies.

Others present expressed their regret at losing Miss Story's valued services.

Miss Judith Blake has taken Miss Story's place.

ENGAGEMENTS

Southwood—Bishop.—The engagement is announced of Janice, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Southwood, of Royston Park, to David, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. F. Bishop, of St. Peters.

Smallacombe—Cosgrove.—June Elizabeth, twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Smallacombe, of Brighton, is engaged to Peter Brian, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Cosgrove, of Dulwich.

WEDDINGS

Kayser—Lester.—On February 15, in the Presbyterian Church, Hawthorn, Ella Marjorie Kayser, daughter of Mrs. H. E. Kayser, of Alberton, and the late Major Kayser, was married to Howard Lester, son of Mrs. Lester, of Prospect, and the late Mr. Milton Lester.

Holbrook—Scarman.—The marriage of Lynette Joan, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Holbrook, of Sef-ton Park, to Graham Alwyn, third son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Scarman, of Toorak Gardens, was solemnised at St. Theodore's Church, Rose Park, on April 21.

Skewes—Hunt.—The marriage of Ruth Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Skewes, of Flinders Park, to Laurence August, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Hunt, of Broadview, was solemnised at West Hindmarsh Methodist Church on May 12.

Clayer—Weller.—The marriage of Pamela Margaret, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. R. Clayer, to Reginald Lancelot Elon, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Weller, both of Black Forest, was solemnised in St. Peter's Church, Glenelg, on May 12.

Morrell—Bertram.—The marriage of Felicia, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Morell, of Hazelwood Park, to John, only son of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Bertram, also of Hazelwood Park, was solemnised at the Kensington Park Methodist Church, on May 19.

BIRTHS

Ward (nee Foster).—To Carlien and Clyde, at Calvary on April 13—a daughter (Deborah Jayne).

Bahnisch.—On May 6, at Memorial, to Nancy and Noel—a son.

MARIHUANA CASE: REMAND

A 17-year-old girl had stated she arrived in Australia six years ago from India with her parents, bringing marihuana with them to use in cooking, Assistant Police Prosecutor Huffa said in the Adelaide juvenile court on May 1.

The girl had come to Adelaide in a car with her mother and a 25-year-old man, who was arrested on a garage-breaking charge.

The man said marihuana found in his possession belonged to the girl.

The prosecutor asked for a remand to enable further evidence to be called.

He said the case might go a lot deeper.

Bail was opposed.

The girl was charged with the unlawful possession of two jars of extract of Indian hemp.

The charge involves a maximum penalty of £250 or two years' imprisonment, or both.

The girl was remanded to a State institution until May 16.

When the girl appeared before Mr. W. A. Scales, S.M., on May 16, she was further charged, on two counts, with contravention of the Commonwealth Customs Act.

The Customs charges allege the unlawful importation into Australia of the prohibited drug, contained in two glass jars, and a number of paper bags; and its unlawful possession by the girl.

Assistant Police Prosecutor Huffa said in court that if the girl were found guilty on the Customs charges, the State would probably drop the police charge.

Mr. Scales remanded the girl until June 7 to a church institution, at which she has been in custody since her first appearance in the court.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO NEWLY QUALIFIED MEMBERS

On the evening of May 3 the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia gave a celebration dinner to some 30 new members who had qualified at the November, 1955, and February, 1956, series of Final Examinations of the Pharmacy Board. Those

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

eligible to attend were:—N. P. Bannister, D. T. Brown, J. V. Burns, J. G. Cacas, Miss M. D. Campbell, R. B. Clampett, D. G. Cocks, Miss N. M. Cooper, J. N. Cornish, I. J. Duggin, Miss M. A. Evans, P. H. Grummet, Miss M. J. Harvey, E. E. Heint (originally qualified overseas, and now completed final examination required by Pharmacy Board of South Australia), Mrs. D. M. Maloney, A. D. Hodgson, J. L. Jeffery, O. R. Johnson, M. J. Kimber, M. Lazare, H. J. Madigan, P. R. G. Maloney, Miss B. S. Martin, K. C. Netting, W. L. Richards, N. E. O'Callaghan, L. Somogyi, Miss J. Thomas, A. R. Williams, M. M. Wilson, Mrs. L. B. Zilm.

This highly successful function, held at the Hotel Rundle, with Mr. A. A. Russell, the President of the Society in charge, was attended by over 70 pharmacists.

After giving the loyal toast, the President spoke of the pleasure and pride which came from the fact that 100 per cent. of those newly qualified had joined their Society at once. This acknowledgment of the fact that their professional organisation was very much concerned with the future proved that each of them would be willing to give an adequate pharmaceutical service. There seemed little doubt that on their individual roads through life all would uphold the best ethical standards, and so he welcomed them as members and hoped that each would attain an adequate prosperity.

Before giving the toast, Mr. Russell handed over to Mr. K. S. Porter, President of the Pharmacy Board of S.A., to support him and to present the Final Certificates.

Mr. Porter said that this year he had seemed to gain a better knowledge of the many candidates than he had done in previous years. He hoped they had enjoyed the week devoted to examinations. (Oh! Oh!) They certainly had a nice time in February, when all candidates were passed.

He supported Mr. Russell in his welcome, and pointed out that as qualified pharmacists they would have to accept responsibility and be prepared to uphold the trust which the public placed in them as professional men and women.

Mr. Porter, in presenting the standard certificates, spoke a few words of personal welcome to each recipient.

The toastmaster, Mr. A. N. Gould, then called forward Mr. Heint, a New Australian pharmacist from Estonia, who had been successful in obtaining registration in S.A.

After he had been welcomed by Mr. Porter and the assembly (with prolonged applause), Mr. Heint said that he had not found the Final course easy. Studying some 15 years after normal age in a strange language had proved a big hurdle. However, he had been made very welcome by both lecturers and students, and was proud of his success. His family were now seeing more of him than formerly, and it was gratifying to see them growing up to be "dinkum Aussies." (Laughter and applause.)

Responses to the congratulations of the two Presidents were made by Mr. M. Wilson and Miss S. Martin.

Mr. Wilson acknowledged the help of his master, and expressed the opinion that the apprenticeship system served a very useful purpose. The new course, with full days at the University and other full days in the pharmacies, had reduced the value of the apprentice to the master, but it provided the best solution possible to the increasing need for academic studies. In his opinion, it was important that each of the younger pharmacists should actively participate in the activities of each of the professional organisations concerned with his welfare.

Supporting Mr. Wilson's remarks in thanking the Pharmaceutical Society for what she described as "this wonderful dinner tonight," Miss Martin said it had certainly made the new members feel as though they

really belonged to the Society, and were not just creeping in by the back door.

This dinner was in the nature of a double celebration, for not only were they qualified pharmacists at long last, but they were the last of the old course—the last group to qualify under the old regime.

Pharmacy was becoming less of an art, based on tradition, and more of a science, based on discovery, and although they knew that changes must come, they could not help feeling a little sad that the old order had gone forever.

From time to time they had heard this new course referred to affectionately as "Mr. Lipsham's new course." They were surprised at one lecture last year, when Mr. Lipsham addressed the students as "the last of the real pharmacists—not like these spoon-fed individuals doing the new course." Of course, it might just have been a clever piece of psychology on his part to induce them to do some work before the exams, but they liked to think he was telling the truth. No one would deny that Pharmacy as an art was harder work, as they found out last year in practical sessions.

Miss Martin said she foresaw the new course turning out a set of fully qualified mathematical and scientific geni, more able to cope with the modern trend in prescribing, e.g., Tab. Phenobarb., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, Mitte 100. Despite their hard work, she thought that they all gained from their years of study far more than just a Diploma. Firstly, they made many friends, some of whom they might not see again for many years, but when, and if, they did meet, the friendship would always be there. She might be prejudiced, but she felt that their year was one of the best, taken as a whole. We had a lot of fun together, both in lectures and out, and always got on very well with each other. Most members of the group took an active interest in student affairs, and contributed seven of the nine South Australians who went to Sydney in January to the annual students' congress.

Kodak Prize

Mr. R. Kuring, representing Kodak (A/sia) Pty. Ltd., then presented the 1955 Kodak Prize to Mr. W. Nicholls with a few words of congratulation. The recipient, in thanking the donors, also thanked those who had assisted him in his studies and so helped him to win the prize.

The Masters

The toast of the Masters was a family affair, in that the proposer, Mr. Bob Maloney, was bracketed on the programme with his mother, Mrs. L. J. Maloney as responder.

Bob in his opening remarks pointed out that in modern times the Masters had lost much of the all-powerful position that they occupied a good many years ago. The rise of the academic system of training had taken away much of the responsibility for teaching, but there still remained the major task of trying to form the professional character of the apprentice. In the main this responsibility was well carried out, as proved by the fact that some of the best of the traits of a master could be seen in the younger pharmacist several years after they had parted company.

Mrs. Maloney, who was welcomed with musical honours, spoke of the fact that most masters found it necessary at times to play the part of a tyrant so that they could properly carry out their personal responsibilities to their apprentice and also to the parents, who had entrusted their children to them. She quoted from a radio talk of the many jobs which the public expected the pharmacist to carry out.

The Lectorial Staff

Mr. Walter C. Cotterell gave the toast of the Lectorial Staff, and spoke at length upon the responsibility of lecturers. South Australia had been fortunate in having men of foresight who had widened the curriculum to meet changing conditions, and he mentioned

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

in particular Professor A. K. Macbeth and Professor J. O. Jordon.

Adelaide students had many lecturers, and a good proportion came back to the University on a part-time basis to provide important background from the practical field.

After thanking the older members of the staff of the Pharmacy Department, he welcomed Mr. R. A. Anderson, who had begun in 1956 on a full-time basis. He spoke of Mr. Anderson's selection as President of Section O for the Dunedin meeting in January, 1957, and announced that he had been awarded a Pfeiffer Scholarship to go to U.S.A. in the same year. S.A. was proud of his success and everyone congratulated him.

Mr. R. Anderson was greeted with prolonged applause when he rose to respond in the few minutes which "time, please, gentlemen," left for him. He thanked the proposer of the toast for his remarks on behalf of the other lecturers, as well as for those directed to him personally. He congratulated the successful candidates on completing the old course with its requirement to rush back and forth between the teaching institution and their pharmacy; it was all the more honour to them in having overcome those difficulties.

Just before closing Mr. N. Bannister, one of the newly qualified, made, on behalf of his co-members of "the last of the 'dinkum' pharmacists," made presentations to lecturers A. E. Bowey and E. F. Lipsham. These were briefly acknowledged with thanks.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on April 12, at 7.55 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. S. Porter (President) in the chair, Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, L. A. Craig, B. F. Mildren, G. L. Burns, A. E. Bowey and Assistant to the Registrar.

Correspondence.—Letter from and to Miss D. Bacchus, of England, re migration.

Letter from Mr. P. Skuy, of England, re registration in South Australia.

P.A.A. Conference—Remits.

Letter to F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch) forwarding copy of the Board's remit and acknowledgment, stating that this subject is being investigated by its Federal office.

Letter from and to Pharmaceutical Association of Australia re number of remits submitted.

Report re Implementation of Red Colouring on Labels.

—Consideration deferred to the next meeting, pending preparation of report by the sub-committee.

Letter from Pharmaceutical Association of Australia forwarding draft agenda. Resolved that the agenda be circulated among members and discussed at the next meeting for direction of delegates.

Overseas Applicants.—Letters to Messrs. W. R. Huber, G. Diez and L. Bajev, setting out details of conditions of entry to the pharmacy course.

National Service Training.—Consideration was given to the extra time required to be served by apprentices under their indentures to cover period of service in training. It was reported that students felt they were being penalised unduly in this matter and that some action should be taken to bring the facts before the Minister controlling National Service Training.

Reference was made to the questions in Federal Parliament as extracted and recorded on page 1062 of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" of September 30, 1955, showing that consideration has been given and was being given to the question of apprentices and National

Service, and it was resolved that this Board should direct an enquiry to the Minister for Labour and National Service, asking if there were any developments in this matter.

Reprinting of Pharmacy Notes.—Mr. Lipsham reported supplies of Pharmacy Notes and Galenical Notes would be exhausted at the end of this year and a new supply would be required for 1957. He advised that the matter had already been taken up with the Pharmaceutical Society Council and it had been proposed by that body that a sub-committee with the President, Vice-President, and Treasurer of the Society as its representatives, be appointed to consider this matter. Mr. Bowey submitted that Mr. Lipsham should be a member of the sub-committee and it was resolved that this Board agrees with the proposal of the Pharmaceutical Society Council regarding the sub-committee and appoints as its representatives the President, Treasurer and Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Partnerships.—The Acting Registrar reported that the cases brought before the Board in regard to this matter were being satisfactorily brought to a conclusion.

Relievers.—Miss M. D. Campbell to Mr. R. F. Gwynne; Mr. J. L. Jeffery to Mr. A. B. Field; Miss G. Montgomery to Mr. T. A. Clerk; Mr. R. B. Clappett to Mr. D. P. O'Reilly; Mr. M. I. Brady, Snr., to Mr. R. F. Gwynne; Mr. S. H. Jewell to Mr. J. S. Wurm; Miss B. S. Martin to Mr. M. G. Odgers; Miss N. M. Cooper to Mr. D. W. Manhire; Mr. B. R. Middlemiss to Mr. H. W. Salman; Mr. O. R. Johnson to Mr. J. C. Measday; Mr. J. Thomas to Mr. K. S. Porter; Mr. D. G. Cocks to Mr. K. S. Porter; Mr. J. L. Jeffery to Mr. R. S. Currie; Mr. R. H. Brice to Mr. J. M. Retallick; Mr. P. D. McColl to Carrig Chemists, Golflands; Mr. P. D. McColl to Mr. F. M. Streicher; Miss M. A. Evans to Birks Chemists, Adelaide; Miss M. A. Evans to Mr. R. F. Gwynne; Miss M. A. Evans to Mr. J. G. Caught; Miss M. A. Evans to Mr. H. J. K. Evans.

Registration of Premises.—Applications received and noted from Messrs. J. G. Cacas, J. R. Mitchels, R. W. Rodda and Mrs. G. Allison.

Finance.—Statement for the month of March was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £75/9/5 were passed for payment.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on April 3, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. A. A. Russell (President) in the Chair, Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, D. F. J. Penhall, Walter C. Cotterell, and the Assistant to the Secretary.

Correspondence.—From Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association, advising names of office bearers for 1956. The Assistant Secretary was directed to ask the Association for a copy of its constitution.

From Mr. J. G. Manning, acknowledging letter of thanks for the address which he delivered.

To Public Relations Secretariat, advising details of earliest retail shop in S.A.

From "A.J.P." advising that report of Professor Shaw's articles in the journal were available for 1/- per copy. It was resolved that an order be placed for a number of the publication for the Pharmacy Department at the University.

From Mr. A. G. Evans, tendering his resignation from the Council, due to pressure of business. The resignation was accepted with regret. It was resolved that filling the casual vacancy thus caused be held in abeyance until nominations are received for the positions of Councilors rendered vacant under Rule 13(I) in June, 1956.

Education.—The matter of an approach to masters of

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

apprentices on the subject of Elementary Pharmacy was further discussed. Following on results of the 1955 examinations, D. F. J. Penhall reported that he had investigated the matter carefully and had ascertained that an approach to masters along the lines suggested had been made previously. However, as no satisfactory results had been obtained he had considered it would be useless to go to the expense of sending a further notice at present. The approach would of necessity need to be very wide in its scope and the present cost of printing would make it very expensive.

The matter was deferred pending Mr. Penhall's report on the results of Elementary Pharmacy in 1956, to see if any improvement had been effected following a new method of approach to students which Mr. Penhall had evolved. Mr. Lipsham reported on the necessity of reprinting Pharmacy Notes.

It was resolved that the President, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Society and the President and Treasurer of the Pharmacy Board be a sub-committee to investigate and report to both Boards on the matter of reprinting Pharmacy Notes and Galenical Notebooks, including distribution of cost.

Student Associate Nominations.—The Assistant Secretary reported that nomination forms had been received from 40 students, leaving 9 outstanding, to whom reminders had been forwarded.

Post-Graduate School.—It was resolved that the sub-committee on Post-Graduate Education for 1956 consist of Messrs. D. F. J. Penhall (convenor), A. E. Bowey, R. A. Anderson, S. A. Downie, W. F. Wilson and L. J. Dundon. One of the subjects referred to the sub-committee was the question of possible week-end school.

P.A.A. Conference.—Various correspondence received and acknowledged regarding accommodation for delegates in Melbourne.

Agenda.—Telegrams from and to Mr. Kent re remits. Circular concerning preliminary conference arrangements from Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.

Letter to Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, forwarding remit as under—

"That this Association forward a request to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, asking them to formulate a constructive policy designed to discourage and eliminate the present practice, adopted by some manufacturers, of confining sales of official (B.P. and B.P.C.) drugs to those dosage forms compounded and marketed by the manufacturer concerned.

If this remit is accepted as a whole or in part the following notes should be attached before it is sent forward—

- (1) That the request is not intended to include tablets or those parenteral injections which cannot be made satisfactorily by retail pharmacists; and
- (2) That due consideration be given to the suggestions in the correspondence on this subject, which has passed between the Editor of the B.P.C. and The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of S.A. This correspondence preceded the passing of this problem over to the British Council by the B.P.C. Revision Committee."

Pharmaceutical Medical Liaison Committee.—Directions on prescriptions brought forward by F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch). Deferred pending further advice from the F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch).

British Medical Association.—The Assistant Secretary reported that the B.M.A. had asked for an up-to-date list of chemists prepared to do after-hour dispensing. It was resolved that authority for the preparation and supply of the list to the B.M.A. be given, and to aid in this matter that the F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch) be asked to include a notice in the "Gileseal News."

Advisory Committee.—A letter was received from a pharmacist in an eastern suburb, advising that there had been an advertisement for an occupier of a proposed pharmacy less than one-tenth of a mile from his own. The pharmacist concerned had advised that no good could possibly come from an approach by the Council to the builder of the shop, and it was decided that the matter remain in abeyance until further notice is received.

Membership.—Applications received from Mr. N. E. O'Callaghan and Mrs. L. B. Zilm. Approved.

Finance.—Accounts totalling £1009/14/8 were passed for payment.

Planning of Functions—Report of Sub-Committee.—The President, on behalf of the sub-committee, submitted a draft questionnaire and covering memo. Resolved that the memo and questionnaire prepared be forwarded to members together with the circular regarding the Complimentary Dinner to Newly-Qualified Members.

Elections.—Letter to Mr. J. U. Maxwell, notifying his appointment as returning officer.

Gifts.—Mr. Lipsham reported receipt of gift of a B.P. 1898 from Mr. J. C. Tapping, who had retired from the course. It was resolved that the gift be acknowledged with thanks.

MAY MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on May 1, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. A. A. Russell (President) in the Chair, Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, Walter C. Cotterell, D. F. J. Penhall, J. D. Duncan, and the Assistant to the Secretary.

Correspondence.—To Mrs. M. J. Martin, expressing sympathy in recent bereavement and acknowledgment. To and from Mr. R. N. Spafford, expressing sympathy in recent bereavement and acknowledging.

To Mrs. J. Manton, expressing sympathy in recent bereavement.

To and from Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association, regarding membership and forwarding copy of their constitution. It was noted in the constitution that Clause II provided that membership was available to any woman pharmaceutical chemist registered in South Australia. It was resolved that a letter be directed to the Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association, suggesting that the Council is of opinion that it would be desirable for Clause II to be amended to provide for membership being available only to any woman pharmaceutical chemist who is a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

To Mr. A. G. Evans, accepting resignation with regret and conveying the thanks of the Council for his efforts.

From Public Relations Secretariat, re use of letters Ph.C., M.P.S., on mail matter sent to chemists, and enclosing copy of letter sent to Mr. W. C. Balzer, of Queensland, re proposed uniformity of poisons schedules. Mr. Attiwill's letter was discussed at length on the use of the two groups of letters mentioned by him, and the impracticability of the use of both was noted for the following reasons—

The majority of registered pharmacists in South Australia were holders of the Diploma of the University of Adelaide, and entitled to use the letters A.U.A., which they would prefer to either of the other descriptions. The printed instruction issued by the Society to Associates specifically stated that both M.P.S. and Ph.C. should not be used with the letters A.U.A.

There are a few chemists who are not members of the Society and consequently not permitted to use "M.P.S." It was resolved that a reply be directed to Mr. Attiwill, pointing out these facts and enclosing a copy of the printed instructions on the use of the letters A.U.A.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

volent Fund, such cheque having been forwarded to him as Chairman's expenses after the liquidation of Pharmaceutical Dispensers Ltd. Resolved that the cheque for £18/18/10 be acknowledged with thanks.

From F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch), requesting a meeting of three members of their Committee for discussions on the probability of establishing a Building Fund. It was reported that the sub-committee of the F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch) had already been appointed and consisted of Messrs. H. G. Collyer, E. L. Miller, and R. R. Patrick. After consideration it was resolved that the F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch) be advised that this Council has already considered the matter of a building fund and deems it desirable in view of the close proximity of Council elections to leave the appointment of representatives on the proposed sub-committee to the incoming Council, which will be constituted on July 1, 1956; but in the meantime this Council considers it desirable for the F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch) representatives to consider a possible agenda for the proposed sub-committee meeting.

From Central Board of Health, re proclamation under Dangerous Drugs Act, March 29, 1956. Resolved that the letter be received and that a request be directed to the Central Board of Health, asking for the proprietary names of products containing the drugs detailed in the proclamation.

Mr. J. Penhall reported as delegate to the Society of Pharmaceutical Chiropodists, that the constitution of that body had now been amended to provide for membership being restricted to members of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

Reprinting of Pharmacy Notes—Galenical Note Books.—On behalf of the sub-committee Mr. Lipsham tabled the minutes of the meeting held on April 27. To enable members to peruse further the matters contained in the minutes, consideration was deferred until the next meeting.

Mr. E. F. Lipsham personally expressed appreciation of the efforts of members of the sub-committee and with the decision which they had made in recommending an improved form of the Pharmacy Notes and Galenical Notes. He also expressed thanks for the insistent suggestion of members that his name and title be included in the preliminary portion of the Pharmacy Notes.

Pfeiffer Scholarships.—Letter from Mr. R. A. Anderson, advising receipt of Pfeiffer Scholarship (U.S.A.). The information was received with pleasure by members and the Assistant Secretary was directed to forward a letter of congratulations from the Council.

Student Associate Nominations.—The Assistant Secretary reported that nomination forms had been received from nine additional students and there were now none outstanding. The Assistant Secretary reported that the stock of certificate cards had been exhausted. He was authorised to purchase a supply of 500 after the type-script set out thereon had been corrected for present-day conditions.

Post-Graduate Talks and School.—Mr. J. Penhall submitted a report on behalf of the sub-committee, which had met on April 9. This covered the following matters—

It had been decided that the second week in May for the holding of the first series of talks was too early to enable adequate circulation of the information and the suggestion now put forward was for the second week in June, or even later.

Three members of the sub-committee had agreed to deliver addresses at the first of the series on the following subjects—

Mr. S. A. Downie—Matters dealing with dosing of children.

Mr. W. F. Wilson—Colour photography.

Mr. L. J. Dundon—The History of Pharmacy.

It had been decided to approach Dr. M. G. Badger to deliver the second series in September, and ask him to decide on a suitable subject and convenient evening.

Mr. K. D. Johnson had been suggested to contribute the third of the series covering his trip abroad. This was suggested for October 13.

It was recommended that the Staff Room at the University was preferable to any other place for the talks, but no approach had been made yet regarding availability in 1956.

Week-end Project.—This had been discussed in a preliminary way and it was considered that the August vacation was rather late in the year. The sub-committee favoured the possibility of a school being held in one of the larger country towns. A further report on this matter would be made later.

The report was received with satisfaction and it was resolved that the implementation of the Post-Graduate undertaking for 1956 be left in the hands of Mr. Penhall and the Assistant Secretary.

A letter was received from Messrs. Ramsey and Taylor, of Whyalla, asking for publication of post-graduate lectures for country members. Resolved that these members be informed that arrangements have now been made for publication of the talks in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.—Letter from F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch), advising that the Committee supports the remit forwarded by the Council.

Letter from Pharmaceutical Conference Committee, forwarding copies of Summary of Conference Programme, Agenda and Conference Programme of Pharmacy Boards for distribution.

Liaison Committee.—Resolved that the Assistant Secretary contact the Presidents of the Pharmacy Board and F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch) for their views on this matter and arrange a meeting if considered necessary.

Pharmaceutical Medical Liaison Committee.—Consideration of directions on prescriptions brought forward by F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch) deferred from April meeting. As no further advice had been received the matter was deferred to next meeting.

British Medical Association.—List of chemists prepared to do after-hour dispensing. As no information had yet been received, the matter was deferred to the next meeting.

Advisory Committee.—Two matters had been reported to the Council and it was decided to await definite information prior to referring them to the Advisory Committee at a meeting to be called.

Finance.—Statement for the month of April was received and adopted. Accounts totalling £429/3/10 were passed for payment.

Planning of Functions.—The Assistant Secretary reported on behalf of the sub-committee that replies in answer to the questionnaire received to date were—Metropolitan area 104, country 27. He stated that they were still being received daily. Consideration was deferred pending the final report of the sub-committee.

Complimentary Dinner.—The Acting Secretary reported that arrangements had been completed for the Complimentary Dinner to Newly-Qualified Members, to be held at the Hotel Rundle on May 3. The replies had been satisfactory and it was expected that 71 would be present.

Elections.—The Returning Officer, Mr. J. U. Maxwell, reported that he had received nominations from Messrs. R. B. Clampett, K. D. Johnson, E. F. Lipsham, J. R. Pickering, B. G. Wandke, and Miss Z. M. Walsh.

The President took the opportunity of expressing the regret of himself personally and of other members present, that Mr. Walter C. Cotterell had not re-nominated.



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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

Mr. Cotterell had been a member of the Council continually for 18 years.

Photograph Album.—The Acting Secretary reported that all outstanding photographs of past-presidents had been received and the album had been sent to Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd. for mounting. It would be produced at the next meeting.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 254 Sturt street, Adelaide, on May 7, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. H. G. Collyer (President), Messrs. A. C. Holloway, G. K. F. Scott, V. L. Mitchell, R. R. Patrick, A. A. Russell, J. Retallick, Walter C. Cotterell and the Secretary.

F.S.M.A.—The matter was referred to Mr. Cotterell to take to Melbourne. The Secretary to write Mr. Attiwill to say the matter was coming.

Typewriter.—Resolved that the Secretary be authorised to purchase a new typewriter and pass in the old one as part of the deal.

Pharmaceutical Association.—Resolved that Mr. H. G. Collyer be first delegate, and that Mr. G. K. F. Scott be second delegate.

The Secretary distributed copies of the agenda of the meeting for inspection. The various remits were considered, and the delegates authorised to vote as directed.

Week-end Closing.—The Secretary reported on his interview with Chief of the Factories Department, and submitted a copy of the Early Closing Act. The Secretary arranged to go carefully through the Early Closing Act and to report to the next meeting.

Victorian Branch (Guild).—This was discussed in conjunction with the matters brought forward by Mr. Retallick's subject matter.

Unfinancial Member.—Resolved that the Secretary request the solicitors to write the member and demand payment within 7 days, and if not paid to issue a summons.

First Aid Cabinets (Raven Bros. Ltd.).—Resolved that members be notified that a first aid cabinet can be obtained from Raven Bros. Ltd., 919-921 South road, South Road Estate, for £4 which retails at £5/19/6.

Federal President's Report was received.

"Family Circle."—Secretary to write Commercial Publications Ltd. in respect to the poster, to ensure that every chemist gets one, and suggest that it be produced on a better paper.

"Gilseal" Dyes.—The S.B.C. would be glad to have colour cards printed on ribbon.

Federal Delegate's Report.—The Federal Delegate (Mr. Cotterell) gave a resume on the following matters:—Dettol and Steradent, Heinz Products, Clements Tonic, Vitamin Tabs., Aktavite, Glucojel and Ipana Survey.

Pricing Officer's Report.—The Pricing Officer (Mr. Scott) gave a resume on the following matters:—Merchandising Competition, various price alterations for inclusion in the next "Gilseal News."

Financial.—Accounts amounting to £178/3/6 were passed for payment.

New Member Elected.—Mr. C. H. A. Trotter, 387 Payneham road, Marden.

The meeting then closed.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell (phone BA 4082).

At the Pharmaceutical Council meeting on May 1, Mr. James W. Hawkins was made an honorary member. Mr. Hawkins has been a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of W.A. since 1902.

At the same meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council, registration of the following persons as pharmaceutical chemists was approved—P. H. Grummet, D. C. Matthews, B. J. Silbert, G. M. Paterson and Laura Raiter (nee Einihovici).

Obituary.—Our sympathy is extended to Mr. Frank Rowe, of Perth, in the loss of his wife after a short illness.

Obituary.—We regret to report the sudden death of Mr. Frank Edward Stirling Hamersley, aged 42, on May 8, at Fremantle.

Legal.—In Perth Police Court on May 1, Mr. C. K. Rosen was fined £10 and costs for selling Methadrine without a prescription.

STUDENTS' BALL

The Pharmacy Students of W.A. held their second ball at the Civic Centre, Cottesloe, on May 14, and in spite of the very inclement weather and gale warnings 130 people were present.

The Students were unanimous in regretting the fact that the President, Registrar, Dr. E. M. Watson and Mr. E. J. Nicholas were away and could not attend the ball.

The official party, consisting of Messrs. G. H. Dallimore, G. D. T. Allan and R. Rumble, and Miss Spelman, assured us that they had a very enjoyable evening.

Ron Jenkins' band was up to its usual standard. Paper hats, balloons, trumpets, etc., had been donated and caused a lot of fun, the evening being finished off with blowing of trumpets, squeakers and bursting balloons. The students wish to thank those who sent donations and are already talking of next year's ball.

THE LATE STIRLING HAMERSLEY

An appreciation by Mr. Arthur Parry, lately Chief Pharmacist, Royal Perth Hospital.

Captain Frank Edward Stirling Hamersley passed away suddenly on May 8, at the age of 42.

If ever there was a man who lived and worked doing good for others, it was Stirling. Of his innumerable acquaintances, there was not one who did not feel that he was a close personal friend, such was his spontaneous and sincerely friendly approach to all.

Early in 1931 he commenced a pharmaceutical career by taking out indentures with me as an apprentice. In due course he qualified and registered. After some time as assistant and reliever in pharmacies in the metropolitan area he was appointed in February, 1936, as assistant pharmacist at Fremantle Hospital.

In 1940 I was asked by the Deputy-Director of Medical Services (Colonel D. M. Whae) in my capacity as A.D.M.S. (Phar.) to secure the enlistment of an experienced hospital pharmacist to conduct a "dispensary" at Lucknow Hospital, Claremont. This hospital had just

been taken over by the Army, pending the building of a permanent military hospital. Stirling responded readily to my suggestion that he would be suitable for the job, which at that time carried only the rank of a non-commissioned officer. From then until March, 1948, he served in the Army as Pharmacist-in-Charge at the military hospitals at Hollywood (W.A.) and Heidelberg (Vic.) and as O.C. Western Command Medical Stores. During this period he received the well-deserved promotions to Lieutenant and (later) to Captain.

In 1948 he received his discharge from the Army and resumed his old position at Fremantle Hospital, where he was a most active worker until his life's end. Expert knowledge he had acquired in his Army appointments was adapted to the very efficient control and servicing of syringes and instruments. For this service, the medical and nursing staffs often expressed gratitude and appreciation.

Together with a close friend and fellow employee he organised series of community singing concerts at Fremantle Town Hall; these were continued during the winter months for several years, until taken over by broadcasting interests. The Fremantle Hospital benefited to the extent of some hundreds of pounds by their efforts.

His hobbies were many and varied. He had a very keen appreciation of music, playing the violin on odd occasions, and had collected a very valuable library of classical and light opera records. Perhaps his dearest love was his membership of Masonic lodges, in the advancement of which he never spared himself. He was a senior executive and past official in several orders.

The funeral was conducted at Karrakatta Cemetery on May 11, in the presence of hundreds of his friends, all of whom felt as I did, that they were saying farewell to a very dear and personal friend.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at 190 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, on May 8, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. D. Allan (chair), R. I. Cohen, J. G. Skeahan, R. D. Edinger, R. W. Dalby, S. J. Wilson, W. G. Lewis, W. T. Harrison, J. V. Hands, R. J. Healy and members as per attendance sheet.

Tonic Wines.—Under Section 46, Sub-section 2, clause (e), no licence is required by a pharmaceutical chemist for the selling of tonic wines when sold as bona fide medicinal preparations. There is no ruling as to what is a bona fide medicinal preparation, but the Police Department judge the bona fide sale taking into regard the time, place and quantity sold.

Section 161 states that "no person having knowledge that another person is on the prohibited list shall supply him with spirituous or intoxicating liquor."

D. R. Bott.—The delegate to the P.A.T.A. reported that Mr. D. R. Bott has been placed on the P.A.T.A. stop list, and that all manufacturers and wholesalers had been so notified.

"Elastoplast."—Recommended that the Secretary contact D.H.A. (W.A.) Pty. Ltd. re the stocks of Elastoplast held by Mr. Gardiner, of Dalwallinu.

Commonwealth Savings Bank Agencies.—Recommended that the letter from the Commonwealth Savings Bank re applications by chemists for Common-

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

wealth Savings Bank Agencies be published in the T. and C. notes.

Reinstated as Member.—Mr. J. C. Ward, 42 Napoleon street, Cottesloe.

Report of Trade and Commerce Committee:

A new member was welcomed to the T. and C. Committee in the person of Mr. E. Down, the Canning Bridge Zone representative.

"Gilseal" Labels.—The final drawings for the new "Gilseal" labels have now been checked and the blocks are being made. Samples of all the oil labels should be available for the next S.B.C. meeting.

Shops and Factories Act.—The question of new items to be included in the schedule of goods sold by chemists in the Shops and Factories Act was discussed at length, and a list of items drawn up for perusal by a select committee at a conference with the Chief Inspector of Shops and Factories.

Parke, Davis Vitamin Drive.—Parke, Davis Vitamin Drive is now under way and meeting with success where the chemist is taking the trouble to display and push these lines, which are a veritable goldmine if actively merchandised.

Federal Merchandising.—The result of the Federal Merchandising Competition showed that Western Australia was not only last, but scored only half the points scored by Victoria. Investigations as to the reason produced some rather complex and disconcerting news, in that, although Western Australia is in a favourable position as regards the number of pharmacies per head of the population, the average weekly turnover in W.A. is £70 per week less per pharmacy than that of N.S.W., which has approximately the same proportion of pharmacies. The reason is not obvious, and the T. and C. Committee recommend a further investigation.

Window Displays.—A suggestion is put forward that in addition to window dressing service something should be done to provide a competent advisor on both shop and window displays, for it is felt that most chemists are wanting in the matter of producing internal displays which are conducive to better sales.

Canning Bridge Zone Report.—The Canning Bridge Zone requested that the Guild investigate the possibility of the introduction of visual education in the matter of shop and window displays, and that same be referred to Federal Office with the object of having something done in this direction on a Federal basis.

Pricing Officer's Report:

Pulv. Pro Mist. Angasil.—Recently chemists were advised by D.H.A. (W.A.) Pty. Ltd. that Pulv. Pro Mist. Angasil prepared as for A.P.F. was obtainable from the Company at a cost of 4 oz. for 12/-. When this is dispensed as Pulv. Pro Mist. Angasil, the correct price for private dispensing is as below:

Pulv. Pro Mist. Angasil to make 8 oz., A.P. Codein, A.P.F.

Ingredient plus profit plus breakdown	5/9
Additional ingredients	1/3
Dispensing and bottle plus 1d.	5/9
No D.D. fee	—
	12/9

Mist. A.P. Codein A.P.F. to make 8 oz.

Ingredients	4/10
Dispensing and bottle	5/8
D.D.	0/6
	11/-

4 oz. of the above bulk powder when compounded by a chemist costs 5/2 without labour charges.

Wages Award.—Recommended that the latest award be published with the T. and C. notes.

W.A.G.H. Contracts.—Resolved that a letter be sent to Mr. R. Shearer with reference to terminating the contract with the W.A.G.R.

Substitute Delegate to Melbourne Conference.—Resolved that Mr. J. G. Skeahan be elected as substitute delegate to the Melbourne conference, with power to vote in the absence of the accredited delegate, Mr. G. D. T. Allan.

Shops and Factories Act.—Resolved that the special committee dealing with the new schedule under the Shops and Factories Act give consideration to defining within specified limits the schedule for goods to be supplied or dispensed after hours.

Health Education Council.—Resolved that the Secretary contact the Health Education Council with the object of obtaining Guild representation on the Council.

The meeting closed at 11.30 p.m.

DISPENSING BY DOCTORS

Interviewed in Port Elizabeth early this month by the S.A. Pharmaceutical Journal, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa, Mr. C. H. Price, said he had already received close on 200 personal letters from chemists and druggists throughout the length and breadth of South Africa, giving him the details of their problem with dispensing doctors, both in the country areas and even in the large cities of the Union. More letters were reaching him every day, said Mr. Price.

These letters, he added, contained some remarkable revelations and he would communicate them to the Executive Committee at the first opportunity, so that it could be decided what best use could be made of the collated information to impress upon the Minister of Health and the State that the case of the chemist and druggist is a just one, and that it is in the public interest for his right to dispense the people's medicine to be secured for him by law.

—("South African Pharmaceutical Journal," Feb., 1956.)

HOW TO TELL A GOOD TRADEMARK

No one in this industry needs to be told that a trademark is a vital part of their business. They also do not need to be told that there are good trademarks and poor trademarks as well as efficient trademarks and inefficient trademarks.

In spite of the fact that we are so overwhelmingly trademark conscious, it seems to us that it would do no harm at all to repeat here the elements of a good trademark as laid down by Jim Nash Industrial Designers, New York, at a recent meeting of the Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers.

Here are the five jobs that a trademark should do for its product. They must:

1. Assist in catching consumer attention.
2. Furnish strong brand identification among many packages.
3. Instil confidence in products because salesmen are no longer closely associated with them.
4. Give complex product lines a family resemblance.
5. Tie all the advertising together at the point of purchase.

Mr. Nash then went on to suggest several rules for judging the value of a trademark. Among them were:

1. Don't rely on colour for legal protection.
2. Don't use overworked geometric shapes as the major design.
3. Make the mark interesting, individual and pictorial.
4. Use strong design rather than colour for memory value.
5. Try to have a mark that can be thought of and described in a few words.
6. Design the mark so that it can be printed easily in black and white and various colour combinations and on various surfaces.

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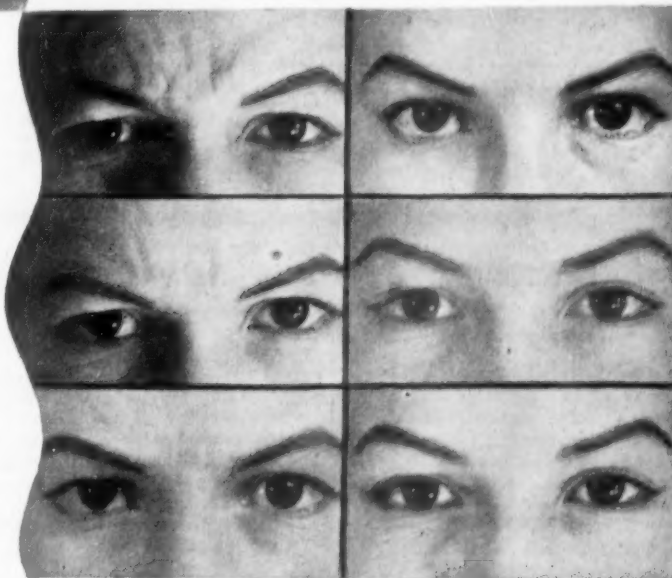
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OBSSIVE-COMPULSIVE TRAITS
and PSYCHOSOMATIC SYMPTOMS

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- It is non-depressive
- It is non-additive
- It does NOT affect blood pressure
- It does not promote drowsiness
- It does not produce hallucinations and euphoria
- Withdrawal symptoms have not so far been observed
- Prolonged treatment does not appear to necessitate progressively increased dosage
- Side effects are rare
- It is economical



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for the treatment of irritant and inflammatory conditions of the respiratory tract.

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—Each fluid ounce contains:

Total alkaloids of opium (pure hydrochlorides of morphine, codeine, papaverine, narcotine and narceine) 10.8 mg. (1/6 gr.)
Emetine hydrochloride 2.2 mg. (1/30 gr.)
Ephedrine hydrochloride 16.2 mg. (1/4 gr.)
Alcohol 2 ml. (30 minims)
Balsam Tolu—Cherry Laurel Water.

THERAPEUTIC ACTION—Small doses of opium alkaloids inhibit the cough reflex and soothe irritation of the respiratory tract. Ephedrine dilates the bronchioles and relaxes bronchial spasm. Its action is thus complementary to that of the ipecacuanha alkaloids which stimulate bronchial secretion, the combined effect being that the sputum is more easily expectorated and breathing is facilitated, especially in asthmatic conditions.

INDICATIONS—Common cold; bronchitis, acute and chronic; asthmatic bronchitis; laryngitis; tuberculous cough; post-operative bronchitis.

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TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart ('phone B 1010).

Miss Margaret Purdon has taken over the management of the Kippax Pharmacy at Moonah.

Congratulations and best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Ken Briggs on their recent marriage. The bride is better known to us all as Miss Anne Wilks.

Miss Jennifer Cramp has been touring Tasmania with her mother, by car, but we fear she has not chosen particularly good weather.

Miss Edith Knight is the latest Hobartian to get the wanderlust and she has chosen New Zealand as her new venture. We hope that she has a most enjoyable and profitable trip.

Miss Marjorie Andrew, who returned from a tour of England and Europe only about two months ago, has again got itchy feet. This time they are taking her off to Fiji, where she will be working in conjunction with the Girl Guide Movement, with her headquarters at Suva.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on April 11, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. F. H. Cartledge (Chairman), Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. A. G. Gould, A. K. Smith, H. H. Pearce, I. B. McLeod, E. H. Shield, and the Registrar.

Meeting Night.—Members decided that the meeting of the Board would be the second Wednesday in each month. The meeting for May would be held on the first Wednesday.

Apprentices.—Indentures of John Michael Large to F. H. Cartledge and Priscilla Florence Smith to G. A. Calver were approved.

Michael John Wilson—Transfer of indentures from G. A. Copeland to G. M. Fleming was approved.

Constantine Anagnostis.—The meeting decided that as the Board had no reciprocal arrangements with Greece the applicant's existing qualifications would be accepted for admitting him to take the full course in Pharmacy, together with a four-year apprenticeship.

Pharmacy Supplementary Accreditation.—Advice was received from the examiners that Mr. A. G. Jacob had been examined in Pharmacy 1 when he returned from National Service Training and that he be recommended for a pass. The meeting approved of the recommendation.

Pharmaceutical Register.—Campbell R. Hill (ex Victoria) was registered.

William Keith Lane and Edith Agnes May Paxton—Certificates of Identity received from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

Finance.—Annual financial statements with the Auditor-General's certificate were received.

A financial statement for the month of March was received showing a balance of £1261/13/11. Accounts totalling £73/17/5 were passed for payment.

Appointment of Examiners.—The following Examiners were reappointed for the ensuing year—

Messrs. J. H. Gould, L. W. Palfreyman, F. H. Cartledge, K. H. Jenkins, G. A. Calver, T. A. Stephens, D. R. Crisp, J. B. Warland Browne, C. A. Robertson, A. G. Crane, W. D. Rumney, H. H. Pearce, A. K. Smith, Dr. J. C. Burgin, J. M. Beaumont, A. G. Gould, I. B. McLeod, D. E. Fuller, Dr. J. B. Polya, Miss M. L. Williams, E. H. Shields, J. A. Ingram, Technical Education Branch.

P.A.A. Conference.—The agenda for the May conference was received and discussed.

President's Fund.—On the motion of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Gould, the meeting agreed that the President's fund should be made up to £25 by transfer from the General Account.

Pharmacy Act.—Details of the judgment given in the case of Brown versus Weir were received from the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

Poisons Act.—Largactil—After discussing this drug the meeting decided that a letter should be forwarded to the Director of Public Health requesting his opinion regarding chlorpromazine and whether it should be brought within the First Schedule of the Poisons Act.

Methyl Testosterone and Dienoestrol.—A letter was received from Vipathic Laboratories asking what control was exercised in this State over Methyl Testosterone and Dienoestrol. The meeting decided these were not subject to any control other than having the name and address of vendor etc., on the container.

Compound 1080.—A letter was received from the Director of Public Health stating that he was concerned about the lack of control over this drug, particularly in powder form. Members concurred with the Director's view and considered that the Department of Agriculture should be requested to prepare a section that would exercise the necessary control.

The meeting closed at 10.15 p.m.

MAY MEETING OF THE BOARD

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on May 2, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. F. H. Cartledge (Chairman), Messrs. A. K. Smith, I. B. McLeod, A. G. Gould, and the Registrar.

Apprentices.—Indentures of Peter Dallas Johnston to J. L. Mitchell, and Geoffrey Hunter Noar to J. A. Kippax were registered.

Transfers of Indentures Approved.—Elizabeth A. Davies, from I. B. McLeod to R. C. Townley; Margaret Annice Harris, from I. B. McLeod to R. C. Townley; Sally Josephine Sharp, from I. B. McLeod to R. C. Townley; and Jennifer Chatfield Cramp, from I. B. McLeod to R. C. Townley.

Finance.—The financial statement was presented and accounts totalling £73/14/9 were passed for payment.

Annual Certificate.—A report was received from the Board's Inspector that he had called on the Pharmacy of Newton & West, and ascertained that Mr. Newton had been sick for some time and during the past three months had been in hospital with a broken hip. Mr.

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TASMANIA—Continued

Newton's registration fee had been received from Mr. West.

Cancellation of Licence.—Advice was received from the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia that the name of Aubrey John Stewart had been removed from the Pharmaceutical Register of Western Australia. The meeting closed at 9 p.m.

THE GUILD

General Meeting

A General Meeting of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild was held at 73 Liverpool street, Hobart, on April 23, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. G. M. Fleming (Chairman), Mrs. E. M. Hawkes, Miss N. L. Gibson, Miss E. M. Hurst, Messrs. T. A. Stephens, C. B. Dillon, L. H. Gluskie, A. G. Crane, A. K. Smith, W. G. Webb, J. H. Gould, C. A. Robertson, K. H. Jenkins, D. R. Crisp, L. W. Palfreyman, E. H. Shield, A. G. Gould, and the Secretary.

Welcome.—Mr. Fleming extended a welcome to Mr. R. G. Ross, the Federal Merchandising Manager, who had come to Tasmania to address members on merchandising matters.

He also extended a welcome to Miss Gibson, who was attending her first meeting of the Guild.

Employers' Federation of Tasmania.—Following advice from the Federal Office, the matter of becoming a member of this Federation had been considered at an executive meeting where it was decided that the proposal would not be accepted.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £133/18/5 were passed for payment.

Chemists' Wages Board.—Advice was received from the Industrial Registrar that Mr. F. J. Holder had been appointed employers' representative to the Chemists' Wages Board to replace Mr. A. G. Gould, who has resigned.

Liaison Committee.—Mr. Crisp reported that this Committee had met to discuss the syllabus for Pharmacy Apprentices, and stated that a report had been prepared to be forwarded to each Registered Chemist and apprentice together with a questionnaire regarding Matriculation for entrance standard.

Approval was given for this report to be sent over the name of the President of the Guild together with the President of the Society.

Merchandising.—Mr. Ross addressed the meeting on many Merchandising matters, particularly referring to the new mark up on Ethicals.

He stressed that our "Chemist Only" policy has proved to be a valuable policy that all members must protect. The staffs in all pharmacies must be continuously followed up to see that they are recommending "Chemists Only" lines, and 100 per cent. co-operation must be given to protect this policy in the "Elastoplast" challenge.

Mr. Ross referred to the great potential that was possible in "Ipana" sales, and issued forms for making a survey of tooth paste sales.

In speaking of the progress with "Family Circle" he stated that an 85 per cent. response had been received from members. The distribution had now passed its settling down period, and sales were steadily increasing, so the continued support of chemists would ensure its solid establishment.

Mr. J. H. Gould moved a vote of thanks for the considerable trouble which Mr. Ross had taken to attend the meeting and convey such a volume of information. This was carried with acclamation.

The meeting closed at 10 p.m.

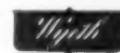
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NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

The road to ruin is always in good repair; the travellers pay the expense of it.

—W. G. Benham.

Miss S. Attwood has commenced business at 63 Stewart avenue, Hamilton.

Mr. B. G. Fegent is the proprietor of the pharmacy at 93 Military road, Neutral Bay.

Mr. R. R. Flannery is in business on his own account at 66 Rankin street, Forbes.

Mr. G. A. Latham has purchased P. Reuben's Pharmacy, Station street, Engadine.

Mr. R. D. Coates, of Orange, has sold his pharmacy to Mr. L. Coulter.

Mr. G. H. Bailey's pharmacy at Gateshead has been burnt down.

Mr. S. Baker has purchased the pharmacy at 157 Concord road, North Strathfield, from the executors of the estate of the late J. G. Bowes.

Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Sullivan have sold their pharmacies at 809a and 838 King George's road, South Hurstville. They propose to travel abroad.

P.A.T.A. Council.—Mr. W. R. Cutler has been elected to the Retail Section of the P.A.T.A. Council in place of the late Orion C. V. Leggo.

Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Druce returned from their world tour on April 14 aboard the "Southern Cross," ex London. They had been away 15 months, having visited 28 countries in that period. Both express the opinion that Australia is the best place in the world.

Guild Represented at Bankers' Party.—The President, Mr. L. W. Smith, represented the New South Wales Branch of the Guild at a reception held on May 11, at Aarons Exchange Hotel, to meet Mr. B. H. Amos, newly appointed manager of the Circular Quay branch of the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia. Mr. Allan Weir was also noticed in close conversation with a leading economist.

RUBY WEDDING

SMITH—WHEELER.—April 29, 1916, at All Saints' Church of England, Petersham, by Canon Goddard, M.A., Leslie William, Ph.C., to Vera Beatrice. Present address, 62 Paisley road, Burwood.

Relatives and old friends of Vera and Les Smith foregathered at their charming home on Saturday, April 28, at 8 p.m., to celebrate their ruby wedding.

Proposing a toast to Vera and Les, a very old friend, Mr. George Simpson, said he had acted as reliever in order that Les and his wife could go on their honeymoon. He referred to the milestone in life now reached by Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

The toast was drunk with musical honours.

Responding, Mr. Smith said: "It was on just such an April day as this, or better, that forty years ago we were married. We have experienced the inescapable ups and downs of life, and now reached this milestone."

Mr. Smith thanked all present for their individual good wishes for health and happiness in the future.

OBITUARY

Wallace Meiklejohn Jewkes

It is with regret that we announce the death of Wallace Meiklejohn Jewkes, which occurred in Melbourne on April 22. Mr. Jewkes was for a number of

years living privately in New South Wales and was on a visit to Victoria when his death occurred.

Mr. Jewkes started his pharmaceutical career as a dispenser's assistant at the Ballarat (Vic.) Hospital, with a view to taking up medicine. However, the surgical side of this profession dampened his ardour and he decided to take up pharmacy.

He accepted a position with the Ballarat Dispensary and having qualified in 1893, took over the management. The late Mr. J. Bosisto, one of the pioneers of Victorian pharmacy, was one of his examiners.

About 1906 he decided to go into business and purchased what was then the only pharmacy in Essendon. He later opened up another pharmacy in that suburb and still later purchased Key's pharmacy in Newmarket.

He was a member of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria for a number of years, from which office he retired in 1918.

In 1929 he decided on a complete change, sold his Victorian interests and took over a pharmacy at Mosman, Sydney, where he remained until he retired from business some years ago. All his direct descendants, a son (Mr. Gilbert G. Jewkes, Chief Pharmaceutical Officer, Department of Health, Canberra) and three grandchildren are qualified pharmaceutical chemists. To them we offer our sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained.

Until the time of his death Mr. Jewkes was very active physically and mentally. He continued to take an interest in many matters, and on his visits to Melbourne each year never failed to call at the Victorian College of Pharmacy, where he graduated.

PHARMACY BALL, 1956

The 1956 Pharmacy Ball will be held at the Trocadero, George street, Sydney, on Monday, August 20, from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.

Further advice will be given soon as to price of tickets and method of making reservations.

GUIDE TO POISONS SCHEDULES

The New South Wales Branch of the Guild has arranged for publication of a book dealing with the Schedules under the Poisons Act. The work is quite comprehensive. The author is Mr. Bob Dash, of Strathfield, who worked in collaboration with Dr. S. E. Wright.

DELEGATES AT THE P.A.A. CONFERENCE

New South Wales was well represented at the P.A.A. Conference, the following delegates having signified their decision to attend:—

Mr. K. H. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Smith, Mrs. J. Curtis, Miss M. Sweeney, Misses Legg, Miss E. Wunsch, Mrs. V. Skott, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Fegent, Mr. H. D. B. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Townley, Mr. P. E. Cosgrave, Mr. W. R. Cutler, Mr. D. Dunn, Mrs. I. Rowe, Mrs. E. M. Carter, Mrs. S. Campbell and Mr. A. E. Conolly.

CHEMISTS (STATE) AWARD

The applications for a new Chemists (State) Award have now been before the Industrial Commission on quite a number of occasions. Witnesses came to Sydney from the country to give evidence on behalf of the Guild. Metropolitan members also contributed their testimony.

The present proportion clause in the award allows one junior to three adults. The Guild seeks to have the proportion clause altered so that one junior may be employed for each senior.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF FRIEDLIEB'S PHARMACY, ALBURY

The fiftieth anniversary of Friedlieb's Pharmacy, Olive street, Albury, was celebrated by members of the family

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

at a reunion dinner at the New Albury Hotel on March 31.

The late Mr. R. C. Friedlieb bought the pharmacy on April 2, 1906, from Mr. Joe Gallot, and conducted the business until his death in 1933.

Since then his only son, Mr. John Friedlieb, has carried on.

The business, which is believed to be about 90 years old, was originally owned by a Mr. Matthews, and was located in Kiewa street.

Present at the dinner were Mrs. G. C. Friedlieb, widow of the late Mr. Friedlieb; daughters, Misses Phyllis and Wilma Friedlieb; sons-in-law and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. P. Costello, of Corowa; and Mr. and Mrs. R. Bowyer, of Shepparton.

Another daughter, Mrs. Jack Brown, of Hobart, was unable to attend.

STICKY SUBJECT

"Town Talk" in the "Daily Telegraph" places on record:—

Spatulas at the high port . . . crucibles at the ready: War has broken out in the chemists' shops.

The Pharmacy Guild has declared the war—on a big manufacturer which a couple of months ago gave its fast-selling lines to other shops (such as general stores) to sell, too.

The Guild is furious. It has instructed its members to ignore the line in future; to recommend other brands to customers; not to display it in any way; to carry only minimum stocks to meet only those orders which won't be denied.

The move is intended as a dreadful warning to others who have offered, or are planning to offer, their lines to shops other than pharmacies.

I'm told, however, that manufacturers (and most of the biggest and most powerful are concerned) are not terribly frightened.

NEW SOUTH WALES CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

Bonnie Doon: May 3

Once again we are pleased to report a very good attendance at this meeting. The highlight of the presentation of prizes was when Warwick Rowke was presented with a memorial caricature to commemorate the loss of his putter at sea on the return trip from Melbourne. Another amusing incident was that after the accidental discovery that Warwick Rowke had been wearing (unknown to himself) one of his wife's singlets, and still managed to win the "A" Grade at Bonnie Doon, this was presented to him with great solemnity.

Results were as follows:—

Four-Ball, Best-Ball

Kevin McCann (18), Dud Williams (20), 43 points.

Runners-up

Jimmy Cohen (8), Jack Glennan (11), 42 points.

"A" Grade: Warwick Rowke (8), 37 points.

"B" Grade: Doug Ramsay (14), 35 points.

"C" Grade: Peter Blackall (20), 28 points.

Special present to Warwick Rowke of putter memorial picture of loss of putter at sea.

Next Meeting: Pennant Hills, Tuesday, June 12.

ORDER ON RULES OF BANK ASSOCIATION

The Arbitration Court yesterday ordered the Commonwealth Bank Officers' Association to alter its rules to conform with the requirements of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The association consented to the order being made.

The president of the association's N.S.W. division, Mr. T. H. J. Crealy, applied to the Court for the order last month on the grounds that some of the association's rules are "tyrannical and oppressive."

Alternatively, he asked the Court to cancel the association's registration with the Court.

N.S.W. Outvoted by Minority

He complained that the N.S.W. division, with more

than half the total membership of the association, had only one-sixth of the voting strength at the Federal general conference.

The wishes of the majority of N.S.W. members had been consistently overborne by the voting strength of a minority of members, he said.

Mr. Crealy also alleged that rules concerning ballots and other matters did not conform to the Act.

Mr. H. R. Hudson (for Crealy) told Mr. Justice Ashburner that the association had agreed to the order to alter the rules being made.

The general secretary of the C.B.O.A., Mr. William Land, said the association would consult the Industrial Registrar as to how the rules should be amended. An Interstate conference would then be called to approve the new rules and have them registered.

Mr. Justice Ashburner directed the association to comply with the order within three months.

—"The Sydney Morning Herald," 18/4/56.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Post-Graduate Lectures — 1956

Council is pleased to announce that it has arranged for a series of ten Physiology Lectures to be delivered by Professor R. H. Thorp, Ph.D. (Med.), B.Sc. (Lond.).

The series will cover the following:—

1. The Central Nervous System.
2. The Peripheral Nervous System.
3. The Automatic Regulation of organs of the body by the Autonomic Nervous System.
4. The Cardio-vascular System.
5. The Functions and Properties of Blood.
6. The Digestive Tract and Absorption of Food Materials.

7. The Elimination of Waste Products of the Body.
8. The Muscular Contraction and Work Performance.
9. Hearing and Vision.
10. The Reproductive System.

The lectures will be held in the No. 1 Lecture Theatre, New Medical School, University of Sydney, on these dates:—

Monday, June 11, 18, 25, at 6 p.m.

Monday, July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, at 8 p.m.

Monday, August 6, 13, at 8 p.m.

The fee for the complete course is £1/1/-. Enrolment must be made by completing the form available from the Society and lodging it with the Secretary, The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

Enrolments cannot be accepted at the Theatre.

RACKET BY CHEMISTS CLAIM: A.L.P. WILL MOVE

Rackets were being worked by some Wollongong chemists in dealing with prescriptions marked "repeat," Alderman P. Barnes said on May 2.

He added that at the meeting on May 1 of Windang branch of the A.L.P. it had been decided to draw the attention of the Health Department to the practice in Wollongong of some chemists in refusing to surrender prescriptions, even though these had "repeat" written on them.

"I can give you two concrete cases where chemists have refused to return these prescriptions to people," he said. "This means, of course, that the people must return to the same chemist on every occasion. It is an attempt to limit people's freedom of choice. It would make a form of tied system."

Alderman Barnes said Windang branch had decided to advise the South Coast Labour Council of the cases, and ask for its support in having the practice stamped out.

"In one case a woman was going away for a holiday with relatives," he said. "She did not know how long she would be away, and asked the chemist to return her 'repeat' prescription, so she could have the prescription made up in another town."

"The chemist had refused to do this, and told her



WHAT MAKES A PHARMACY MODERN?

Primarily, of course, it's the spirit of the man or organisation behind it; and in the forefront of Sydney's most progressive pharmacists is the 72-year-old Hallam Pty. Ltd.

In post-war years a comprehensive plan of store modernisation has been in progress, and although each pharmacy has been an individual problem, due to differences in site, shape and size, there is an instantly recognisable family resemblance. Bray & Holliday are privileged to have been entrusted with this work.

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The illustrations show portions of the pharmacy at 253 Pitt Street. Among its many interesting features are the following:—

Emphasis on speedy sales, with small items below the eye line on patent medicine display shelves; open display counters near the entrance door, with provision for ample forward stock under the displays; fast replacement of stock from reserve immediately behind forward stock display fittings. The mirror treatment of the left-hand wall gives the effect of greater width to the shop, and a pleasing surround for small display niches. Note, too, how the full interior can be seen from the footpath.

Enquiries are invited from chemists in New South Wales.
Transportation costs prevent our carrying out modernization of pharmacies in other States.



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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

she could send for more medicine if she needed it before her return.

"I know rackets are being worked in different industries and business, but I thought our professional men were above this," he said. "I am sorry to find that this racket is being worked by a percentage of Wollongong chemists."

"I thought the tied-house system applied only to hotels and service stations—but I know different now."

"Illawarra Mercury," Wollongong, May 3, 1956.

WOLLONGONG ALDERMAN DROPS DRUG CLAIM

Two statements were made on allegations by Ald. Peter Barnes that some chemists were refusing to return "repeat" prescriptions to customers.

The statements were made by the president of the Illawarra Chemists' Association, Mr. F. M. Redden, and by Ald. Barnes.

Mr. Redden's statement said:

"With the National Health Act and its many exacting regulations, as well as the State legislation governing the practice of pharmacy, chemists face a formidable pile of regulations, form-filling and book work."

"The policy of the Guild is that its members must observe the law and maintain the highest standards of pharmaceutical ethics."

"We will not condone wrongdoing in our profession—our whole existence depends on our ability to serve the public."

"In the cases raised by Ald. Barnes, we are satisfied that the chemists are innocent of any legal or ethical breach."

"In one case the item was a dangerous drug, and the law requires that the chemist shall retain the prescription."

"In the other case there was clearly a misunderstanding between the customer and a junior assistant who had given the wrong answer to a query about retaining a prescription."

"Had the customer referred the matter to the chemist himself, the misunderstanding would have been removed."

"Any person who considers that he or she has been wrongly treated should complain in writing to the Guild State Office in Sydney or to this association."

Ald. Barnes said that thanks to prompt investigations by the Illawarra Chemists' Association his complaints had been solved.

Owing to the strict requirements of the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons Regulations, there had been a misunderstanding over the two prescriptions which gave rise to his criticism.

Both the prescriptions came within these regulations.

Ald. Barnes said the regulations were necessary for safeguarding the public.

A TOUCH OF THE SUN

In an editorial on May 14 the Sydney "Sun" repeats damaging statements published a few days before:—

"The Pill for the Public"

The complaint by the President of the Pharmaceutical Guild that chemists are unjustly suspected of "trying to defraud the Government" would get a good deal more sympathy if it didn't appear so obvious that some chemists are certainly trying to defraud the public.

● A check made by "The Sun" a few days ago revealed that in the city area the prices charged by pharmacies for preparing the same prescription varied by as much as 30 p.c.

● A prescription containing no more than two ingredients (said by medical specialists to be worth "only a few pence") was made up by three pharmacies for three different prices—6/-, 7/6 and 8/3.

● No doubt, as the President of the Guild declares, "the percentage of black sheep in the profession" is very small and the great majority of honest chemists have had to suffer for the sins of the few.

● But the fact remains that, while the Federal Government has been forced to investigate alleged malpractices in the working of the free medicine scheme, and while such concrete evidence exists of overcharging for prescriptions, the public has every right to feel suspicious.

● The best and perhaps the only remedy for overcharging would be the appointment of some central price-fixing and price co-ordinating authority which could determine and enforce a fair price by laying down a general formula to include the cost of labour plus the cost of materials plus the margin of profit.

● Price-fixing is always a distasteful process, and in most cases trade competition can be relied upon to prevent overcharging, but in the case of chemists people can hardly be expected to go shopping for medicines as they might for cauliflowers.

● In few other trades is the customer so completely at the mercy of the retailer. In most cases he can't even read the doctor's prescription, let alone trying to discover its ingredients, and he has no way at all of deciding what a fair charge ought to be.

● No form of extortion could be more vicious or contemptible than a racket which deliberately preys on sick people and makes an exorbitant profit out of their need for medicine.

● Yet one doctor told "The Sun" that an old-age pensioner, for whom he had prescribed a simple remedy (priced by the doctor at "a fraction less than a half-penny") was charged 3/- to have it made up.

● Chemists should regard themselves as something more than hucksters—as, indeed, most of them do. They are professional men, and their obligations to the community are no less binding than those of doctors."

MANLY U.F.S. DISPENSARY

The Manly United Friendly Societies' Dispensary had ended another successful year, speakers declared at the annual banquet of the Dispensary, held in the hall in Eustace street on May 5.

Despite the effects of the Government Free Medicine Scheme, it was pleasing to see the M.U.F.S. Dispensary keeping together. The beginnings of Friendly Societies went back into history; in fact, the movement was steeped in history.

The Dispensary tried to give the best service and as cheaply as possible. More patent drugs these days made things more difficult.

They were not losing ground, but holding on, and shortly something will come about and put Friendly Societies on top again, said the President.

They looked for the support of their members of Parliament, and now particularly needed the support of their Federal member in the matter of recent taxation anomalies.

Mr. Wentworth, responding, said that Friendly Societies had grown by meeting changing conditions in the community.

Things were never static and conditions altered. Parliament looked to them for a lead, and from them the lead must come. He had heard of one lead that might—the suggestion of less taxation.

Bro. Luke Smith said that the directors of his company held Manly Dispensary in very high regard, but for the Friendly Societies' Drug Co. some dispensaries might not be in existence.

The Commonwealth Drug Co. was established 30 years ago with a turnover of £6000, he said, but today it was many times greater, and all profit went into the F.S. movement. They had no private shareholders, which meant better drugs at lower cost.

Sectional Taxation

The Dispensaries and Pharmacies' Association of N.S.W. was represented by Bro. E. Dempster, who said



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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

that all dispensaries of N.S.W. were affiliated with the F.S.A. for their common good.

Taxation had been mentioned, and they must face up to it. They were concerned with sectional taxation.

Bro. Dempster was referring to the taxation of Friendly Societies' Dispensaries on their turnover, not only on profits. This was brought in last year without any reference to the Society concerned. They had only discovered it by chance.

The tax was put on because another organisation had said the dispensaries should be taxed, and they had no alternative but to meet the impost.

A Melbourne conference had discussed fees charged by doctors, and whether the Societies could withstand large illness payouts. It was thought possible that doctors might wreck some sickness funds if they continued to increase their fees, making it imperative for contributions by the public also to be increased.

When the Pensioners' Medical Service was introduced by the Federal Government, it was estimated to cost not more than £2,000,000; it now looked like £7,000,000 because of the doctors' increases in fees.

P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W. ANNUAL MEETING

The 33rd Annual Meeting of the Association was held in Sydney on April 24, 1956, at which the Council for the current year was elected, consisting of—

Manufacturers' Section: Messrs. F. N. Borchardt (Rickard Medical Products Pty. Ltd.), W. R. E. Henderson (British Medical Laboratories Pty. Ltd.), W. J. B. Harman (Reckitt & Colman (Aust.) Ltd.), E. H. Kidger (Menley & James (Aust.) Ltd.), W. A. Patterson (Douglas Drug Co.), G. Percival (Allen & Hanburys (A'asia) Ltd.) and R. Smith (D.H.A. (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd.).

Retailers' Section: Messrs. A. G. Barber, H. D. B. Cox, W. R. Cutler, F. M. Davidson, A. C. Fraser, P. R. Lipman and J. L. Stormon.

The Report of the Council was of unusual interest and included the following passages:

Council: Changes in the personnel of the Council were, in the Manufacturers' Section, the election of Mr. R. Smith in the room of Mr. N. V. Kerr (resigned); in the Retailers' Section of Mr. Peter Robert Lipman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. R. W. Feller.

Office-Bearers and Executive: Mr. W. A. Patterson as Chairman, and Mr. A. C. Fraser as Hon. Treasurer, were re-elected; and Messrs. E. H. Kidger and R. Smith (Manufacturers' Section), and Messrs. A. C. Fraser and O. V. Leggo (Retailers' Section) constituted the Executive.

Finance: Compared with 1954, income from all sources increased by £71, while expenditure rose by £34, the surplus being £612/17/-. The Defence Reserve Fund was increased to £978/15/8 by recovery of liquidated damages incurred by breaches of Retailers' Agreements. The Accumulated Funds Account stands at £4932/18/4.

Protected List: The 25th Issue of the Protected List, taking effect 1st June, 1955, was published. Quite a number of changes of price, upwards, were included, disappointing hopes of relative price stability being achieved.

Conditions of Sale: Breaches of the Conditions of Sale attaching to protected articles were few in number, but called for exemplary action in the case of three chemists.

For a second offence by one retailer, in which large quantities of protected articles were involved, the Council agreed to accept a substantial payment as liquidated damages together with the Association's legal and other costs in lieu of action at law for the breaches committed.

In a second case, a chemist had purchased Chemists' Section articles from a pharmacy, where he was employed, and transferred them to a suburban store where they were on display for sale.

In another instance, a chemist had stocked a caravan,

in charge of a young girl, with a number of Chemists' Section articles.

By oversight in a wholesale house, a city department store got possession of a small quantity of Chemists' Section articles, but on discovery, these were promptly retrieved.

Trade Marks Legislation: Extended reference was made in the 32nd Annual Report to the Trade Marks Bill at the time about to be submitted to the Parliament. In that report disappointment was expressed over the Federal Government's decision to exclude from the Bill the provisions of Section 53 of the Trade Marks Bill 1939. The Government had acted upon the report of a technical committee set up by the Attorney-General under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Dean.

The grounds taken by the Dean Committee in relation to Section 53 were outlined in the Council's report. In association with other interested organisations strong representations were made to the Government to postpone consideration of the Bill to allow of the case for inclusion of Section 53 being presented by deputation to the Attorney-General. These efforts were unsuccessful and the Bill, after being introduced in the Senate on April 20, completed all stages on May 24, 1955. This speedy treatment of a major Act of legislation seems to have been caused by the then pending departure of the Attorney-General overseas. For reasons discussed below it appears urgently important that widely-spread and intensive effort be undertaken to convince the Government of the desirability of amending the Trade Marks Act by including the principle embodied in Section 53 of the Bill of 1939. [See explanatory reference later in this report.—Ed.]

The Outlook For Price Maintenance: A significant development in recent years is the growing criticism of policies and practices of a restrictive nature prevalent in trade and industry, included amongst them being collective measures for Resale Price Maintenance of proprietary articles. This trend is widespread, and its portent is not to be under-rated; in the United Kingdom it is pronounced and, although there is no evidence that it originated in the consuming public, the outlawing of "restrictive practices in trade" is prominent in the policy of the Labor Party and has been influenced by a section of the press.

Agitation worked up on the subject was such that the U.K. Parliament enacted the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act 1948. Thereunder a Commission was set up, which in December, 1952, was required by the Board of Trade to submit a report "on the general effect on the public interest" of certain "specified practices" (described in the order of reference).

After prolonged inquiry, the Commission submitted its report which the President of the Board of Trade presented to Parliament in June, 1955. As a public document the report has riveted attention afresh upon the question of "restraint of trade"—a term of wide generality, but commonly used in the restricted sense of "price fixing" by manufacturers, individually or in combination. An erroneous impression is current of the scope of the Commission's reference, which, though wide, was limited. This is indicated in the title of the printed report: "Collective Discrimination—A Report on Exclusive Dealing, Collective Boycotts, Aggregated Rebates and Other Discriminatory Trade Practices."

Hence, it was beyond the Commission's reference to make any inquiry or recommendation in relation to Resale Price Maintenance as such. However, an outline of the main arguments "for and against" that trade practice is set out, but merely as being relevant to the general subject of Chapter 5 of the report: "Collective Agreements to Enforce Resale Price Maintenance." Among arrangements within this category, especially those involving use of a Stop List, that of the parent P.A.T.A. is specifically referred to.

The Commission found (by majority) that "the general effect of each of these (referred) practices is against



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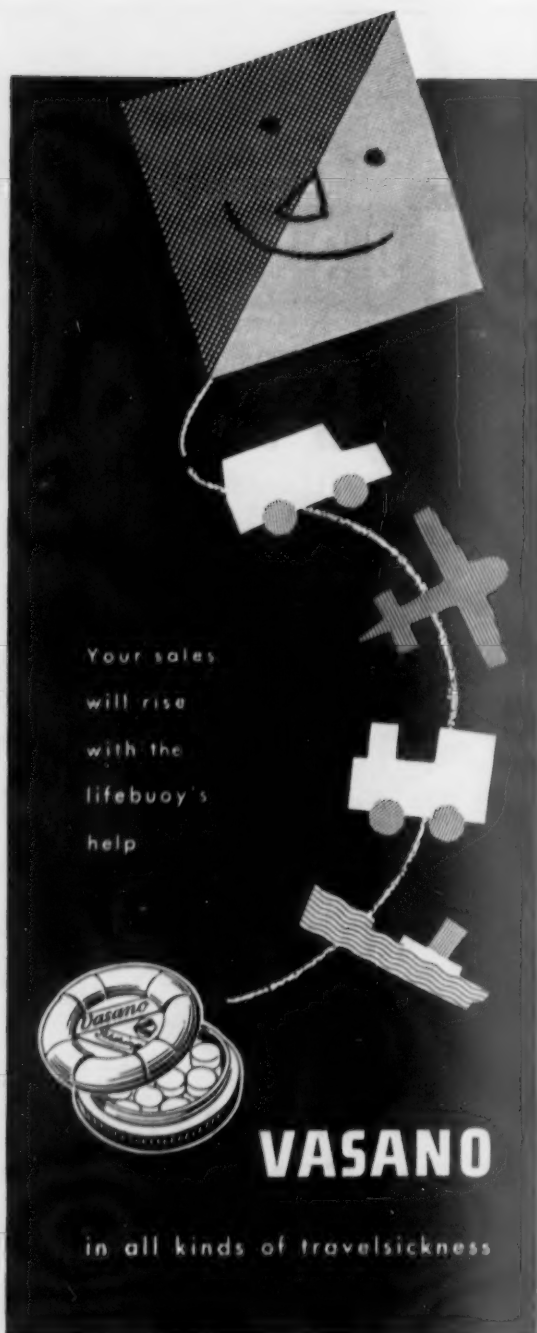
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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

the public interest," and therefore concluded that they should be prohibited and made illegal by law, thereby creating "a new criminal offence."

However, in a significant "Note of Dissent," three of the legal members objected to "so sweeping a condemnation" of the practices. They singled out in particular the practice of "Collective Enforcement of Retail Prices" and very cogently argued (with the concurrence of one of the majority signatories) against its blanket prohibition.

Following the Report, a Restrictive Practices Bill is to be submitted to the United Kingdom Parliament. This legislation may have a critical impact on trade organisations, among them the parent P.A.T.A., whose monumental work in Price Maintenance is essentially based on "collective" action.

In the circumstances, we cannot afford to be complacent; the political urge to legislate in this field may later infect N.S.W., and if the relevant Queensland Act were taken as a pattern, "price protection" as we know it would become unlawful. Hence, a brief restatement of salient facts is fitting at the present point.

First, the purposes of the P.A.T.A.—both in the United Kingdom and N.S.W.—are lawful; secondly, in achieving those purposes the steps taken are bound by the Constitution to be such "as the Association is advised are legal." Court decisions in the past half century, in clarifying this field of law, have in every case fortified the P.A.T.A.

With the virtual eradication of the price cutting evil, however, the means by which it was effected—viz., collective enforcement and the Stop List—has come under attack by sectional and political interests. This potential source of danger to the P.A.T.A. has long been recognised. In fact, awareness of the danger prompted the Association's proposal, 20 years ago, that provision be made in the Trade Mark law of the Commonwealth to enable a trade mark owner to attach, to goods bearing his mark, resale conditions (e.g., price), which would "run with the goods," breach thereof giving cause of action at law by the owner of the mark. An analogous right has always vested in a patentee under the Patents Act. This new principle in Trade Mark law, clothed in legal form, became Section 53 of a Trade Marks Bill submitted to the Parliament in 1939, but not taken beyond the first reading.

Such an extension of Trade Mark Law would enable a manufacturer effectively to protect the reselling price fixed by him without resort to either of the only alternative courses now open to him: (1) To act "collectively" with other manufacturers (the P.A.T.A. system); or (2) To require all distributors to sign, individually, an enforceable restrictive agreement. The latter costly and burdensome device has rarely been adopted; obviously it can be undertaken only by the most powerful manufacturer. Legislation along the lines of Section 53 appears to the Council to be the final solution of voluntary price maintenance. It deserves to be emphasised that the objections charged against collective enforcement of resale prices do not lie against individual action.

The Late Mr. C. O. V. Leggo: No organisation with a pharmaceutical background suffered more acutely than did this Association by the death on October 23, 1955, of Charles Orion Victor Leggo. He had not only been continuously since 1925 a member of the Council representing the Retail Branch, but was a most devoted advocate of the organisation. No one more forcefully asserted the dictum that "The first line of defence in Pharmacy is the P.A.T.A." The Council's profound regret on his passing and deep appreciation of his services were specially recorded in the Minutes.

The report, which was signed on behalf of the Council by Mr. W. A. Patterson, as Chairman, together with the balance-sheet and statement of accounts, was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman, Mr. W. A. Patterson, in moving the adoption, delivered the following address:—

"Before proceeding to discuss the main sections of the report, I feel bound to refer to the very great loss sustained by the Association and the Council in the death of Orion Leggo. In the long history of the P.A.T.A. there can have been few members with the same enthusiasm for the organisation and all that it stood for. Sincere expressions of the Council's regret were conveyed to Mrs. Leggo and her daughter and her son.

"Events of tremendous importance to the cause of price maintenance occurred during the year, not in our own sphere of activity in this State, but in other parts of the world, more especially the United Kingdom. This is particularly referred to in that section of the report headed 'The Outlook for Price Maintenance.' No doubt members have heard with special interest and attention that section of the report and the preceding one relating to Trade Marks Legislation. At the time the report was adopted by the Council the Restrictive Trade Practices Bill (England) had been merely foreshadowed and its precise terms were unknown. There was reason to apprehend, however, that the effect on the Home P.A.T.A. would be at least onerous and even, conceivably, disastrous. Latest information from England is that the Restrictive Trade Practices Bill was introduced in the House of Commons on February 15. Since then the Bill has had its second reading and was taken into Committee. It is reported that a large number of amendments has been foreshadowed so that the final shape of the Bill remains in some doubt.

"I would like here to refer to the efforts of our own P.A.T.A. during the last 20 years to secure legislation of a Federal character which would give rights at law to owners of trade marks which they at present do not possess. These efforts had succeeded to the extent that the desired principle had been adopted and incorporated as Section 53 in the Trade Marks Bill of 1939. Our strong hopes of obtaining this important legal boon were dashed when, early last year, the Government failed to include the desired section in the Trade Marks Bill of 1955. One of the grounds upon which the technical Committee advising the Government did not recommend the adoption of Section 53 was stated in these terms—

"So far as we can discover in no other country has such a proposal been enacted, and if the Australian Parliament were to be the first in the field it should do so only after careful consideration by competent persons specially commissioned to conduct an enquiry into the matter."

"I turn now to the report in the 'Chemist & Druggist,' in which appears an outline of the Restrictive Trade Practices Bill. That measure, as introduced, provides that—

'collective enforcement of resale prices becomes unlawful and persons practising it will be liable to civil proceedings.'

If enacted with this provision the death knell of the parent P.A.T.A. will be rung—after 60 years of great achievement in its special field.

"However, there is a provision of immense and pregnant importance as solace for this tragedy. As stated in the 'C. & D.'—

'Instead of collective enforcement, individual manufacturers of branded and other goods (and other traders . . . who fix resale prices) are to be given power, by making "the price run with the goods" to enable them to bring proceedings against traders who knowingly infringe resale price conditions, even if there is no contractual relationship.'

I invite members to read again that portion of our Annual Report in which it is pointed out that the Council having long since recognised political danger in the method of collective enforcement of resale prices, had prompted

'the Association's proposal, 20 years ago, that provision be made in the Trade Mark law of the Common-

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

wealth to enable a trade-mark owner to attach, to goods bearing his mark, resale conditions (e.g., price) which would "run with the goods," breach thereof giving cause of action at law by the owner of the mark.

What I want to emphasise here is that **what your Council has been urging and striving for these many years is now proposed to be incorporated in the Restrictive Trade Practices Act of the United Kingdom.**

"With so eminent an innovator as an example, great impetus should be given to a widespread movement in Australia for the enactment of similar rights in Commonwealth Trade Mark law.

"I would make this final comment: When manufacturers become possessed of the rights I have referred to, 'collective enforcement' of prices (i.e., the P.A.T.A. system) will become unnecessary. The trade restraints that hitherto have been found inescapable for the enforcement of minimum prices and conditions of sale will then be needless and can be abolished."

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge street, Sydney, on April 10, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. J. L. Townley (President) and Messrs. L. Smith, E. Dempster, G. Harman, C. Gostelow, A. West and G. Simpson.

Inspector's Report.—Details of the results of prosecutions for the month of March, 1956, were noted by the Board. The names of chemists fined in respect of Note Books were to be sent to the Department of Labour and Industry. Three additional prosecutions were authorised.

Applications For Registration were approved as follows:—

Having passed Qualifying Examination: Elsie Valerie Abell, Barbara Janet Aldrich, Ronald Walter Brady, Janice Jackson Graham, Robert Reginald Gwyther, James Alexander Jackson, Janet Anne Jennens and Helen McEwan.

By Reciprocal Agreement: Miss S. M. McDonald (from Victoria), Mr. G. A. Copeland (from Victoria), Miss Jean Rogers (from Great Britain), Miss K. Ward (from Great Britain), Mr. A. D. Hodgson (from South Australia), Mr. M. Lazare (from South Australia) and Mr. G. H. Toy (from Queensland).

By Restoration: Richard L. Glazier.—Restoration was approved.

Restoration Procedures.—The Registrar was requested to discuss this matter with other Registrars attending the Conference of Boards.

Certificates of Identity.—The issue of Certificates of Identity was approved for the following:—Miss Ellen Palmat, Miss Ila J. Latham, Mr. J. Gostelow and Mr. R. Lyons (all to Great Britain).

Foreign Chemists—Application for Registration Under Section 11 (2).—Mr. A. Yerdich, from Harbin, China.

The Sub-Committee on Foreign Chemists, by majority decision, recommended that this application be refused. The Board resolved that registration be refused.

Poisons Act.—The following deaths from poison had been reported since last meeting: Parathion 1, Arsenic 1, Carbital 1.

Leaving Certificates Accepted.—23.

Indentures.—Registrations comprised 72 new indentures, 12 transfers and 6 cancellations.

Correspondence.—Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild: (1) Request for Queensland to be supplied with information relating to the training of pharmacists in New South Wales.—The Registrar undertook to furnish

details of the Board's training and to refer the Queensland Pharmaceutical Society to the University of Sydney.

(2) British Pharmacopoeia, Official Date: The Guild to be advised that the Board will be pleased to co-operate in this matter, although the Board has taken all possible action in the absence of provision in any Act of Parliament.

Chief Secretary's Department, forwarding amendments to Regulations under P.O.A. Act.—Noted.

Supreme Court Judgment: Browne v. Weir.—Copies to be sent to members who had not already received them.

Poisons Registers.—The Registrar reported that D.H.A. (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd. was no longer printing Poisons Registers and that they were not available from any other source. He was asked to arrange for the Government Printer to print and sell them in future.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at Science House, 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on May 1, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. B. G. Fegent (Chairman), E. G. Hall, K. A. Cartwright, H. W. Read, A. W. West, J. F. Plunkett, W. R. Cutler, K. H. Powell, A. F. Winterton and G. G. Benjamin.

Society News-Sheet.—Referring to the suggested news-sheet for inclusion with the "Guild Service Bulletin," Mr. Fegent said it had not been possible to have a meeting with the Guild Executive on the matter. However, Mr. Cartwright had spoken to Mr. Smith about it.

The suggestion would be discussed by the State Branch Committee of the Guild at its next meeting.

Post-Graduate Lectures, 1956.—To commence Monday, June 11. (Queen's Birthday to be observed on June 4.) No. 1 Lecture Theatre — New Medical School.

The secretary read to the meeting the titles of the ten lectures to be delivered by Professor Thorp.

It was decided to charge the fee of £1/1/- for the lecture series, such series to be open to all members of the Society.

Professor Thorp to be asked to provide notes of the lectures.

Next Science Group Lecture.—A lecture on the Poisons Regulations was suggested.

A further suggestion was a lecture by Major-General Doherty, on "Atomic Warfare."

Ultimately it was decided to have no Science Group Lecture during June.

Presentation of Registration Certificates.—Regarding the proposal to have a guest speaker at the next ceremony, it was decided not to have a guest speaker on that occasion.

A.N.Z.A.A.S. Meeting—Dunedin, January, 1957. — (a) Papers—Section "O." (b) Transport.

It was decided to defer discussion until next meeting.

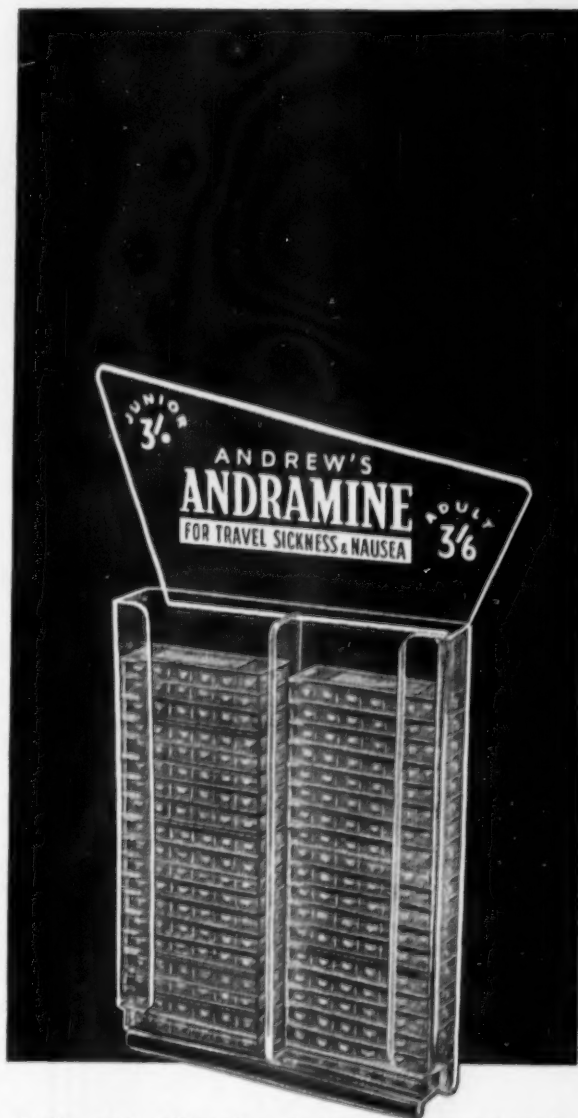
Mr. Winterton said he had contacted Qantas. A saving would be made if a plane was chartered. Enquiries should be made if there would be passengers travelling from New Zealand to Australia.

First-Year Apprentices' Lectures, 1956.—Builders' Hall, Milson's Point, had been booked for the following dates—

Tuesday, May 22; June 5, 12, 19, and 26; July 3, 10, 17, 24, and 31; August 7 and 14.

It was decided to ask Mr. Cliff Gostelow to commence the lectures on May 22 and to ask him whether he desired the second lecture to be held on May 30 or June 1.

It was resolved to invite to the opening lecture the representatives of pharmaceutical organisations invited in 1955.



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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

In the absence of the President, Mr. Winterton was requested to open the lecture series with a short address to the apprentices assembled.

Annual Dinner, 1956.—Metropole Hotel (Elizabeth Room). Tuesday, June 19.

It was resolved to invite to the function the same representatives as in the previous year.

The executive was asked to fix the subscription and also to choose the menu.

Commonwealth Bonds 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %—£450.—Notice of motion to rescind a motion.

Mr. Plunkett moved pursuant to notice, that the motion passed at the Council meeting held on April 3, 1956,—“Resolved to apply for redemption and to apply the money received as an advance subscription to the next Commonwealth Loan,” be rescinded.

Seconded by Mr. Powell.

Mr. Plunkett said it was the duty of Council to invest the Society's funds to the best possible advantage. It was easy to buy bonds maturing in 1962, which were at a discount, and accordingly yielded a percentage of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; others to choose from were the Water Board and Electric Authority.

Mr. Powell said it was really necessary to keep the money as fluid as possible. In view of the necessity for fluidity, it was resolved to place the sum of £450 at fixed deposit with the Commonwealth Bank for a period of six months.

Applications for Membership were approved as follows—

Full Members.—Wendy Mavis Anderson, Wollongong; Donald John Easson, Summer Hill; Elizabeth Ann Fowler, Kirribilli; Janice Jackson Graham, North Parramatta; Jean Kinnear Johnson, Balgowlah; George Katsoulis, Wyong; Mrs. Teresa Angiola Le Grazie, Auburn; Helen McEwan, Enmore; Robert William Rose, West Wallsend; George Ramsey Stewart, Rose Bay; Donald Owen Trainor, Ashfield; and Mrs. Barbara Olive Love Russell, Chatswood.

Advanced to Full Membership.—Howard John Blair, Bexley; Rhonda Elaine Figgis, Epping; Brian Arthur Hill, Woollahra; Ian George Mackney, Wollstonecraft; and Allen Brian Thomson, Belmont.

Reinstatement.—Mrs. Joyce Gilmour Hissey, Mewether.

Associate Members.—Olive Caroline Butcher, John Joseph Malouf, Margaret Ann Middleton, Alexander Victor Redler, Gordon Sanson, Robyn Christine Thompson, Barrie Charles Williams.

Correspondence.—Mr. P. E. Cosgrave, Pharmacy Board of N.S.W., advising that the Board will co-operate with the Society in efforts to obtain legislation whereunder the official commencement dates of B.P.'s and their addenda may be proclaimed. Deferred until next meeting.

Professor R. H. Thorp, University of Sydney, enclosing details of ten post-graduate lectures to be delivered during 1956. (Physiology lectures.) Already dealt with under heading “Post-Graduate Lectures.”

The Manager, “The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy,” advising that 100 reprints of Professor Shaw's articles on “Pharmacology for Pharmacy” will be sent as soon as printed.

The Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney, advising that on June 8, 1956, a proclamation will be gazetted applying Part VI of the Police Offences (Amendment) Act to *n*-Acetylmethadol and certain other drugs.—It was decided to publish reference to the application of Part VI of the Police Offences (Amendment) Act to *n*-Acetylmethadol and certain other drugs.

The Malayan Pharmaceutical Association, Singapore, advising that Dr. Wright arrived in Singapore early in March. He gave a talk at the University of Malaya on

the "Progress of Pharmacy in Australia," incorporating a detailed account of research in Digitalis.

P.A.A. Conference, Melbourne, May 21 to 28.—The meeting then proceeded to discuss the remits listed on the Conference Agenda, received from Mr. Kent.

Meeting of State Liaison Committee.—It was decided to refer to the Executive the fixing of a date for a meeting of the State Liaison Committee.

General Business.—It was decided to send a letter of condolence to Mr. G. G. Jewkes, whose father had died recently in Melbourne.

It was reported that Mr. Jack Barrat, of Narwee, had died at the age of 46 years.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on April 12, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, R. L. Frew, K. A. Cartwright, K. E. Thomas, J. N. Young, R. S. Leece, C. D. Bradford and K. Jordan.

Welcome to Mr. K. A. Cartwright.—The chairman welcomed the new Committeeman, Mr. K. A. Cartwright, adding that Mr. Cartwright was a very experienced man; along with membership of other organisations he had business experience in another field entirely. Many matters discussed by the Committee were highly confidential and must be kept so.

Mr. Pinerua supported Mr. Smith's remarks, he could not welcome anybody more heartily to the table.

Mr. Cartwright, responding, said he was very pleased to be a member of the State Branch Committee. He would be discreet—he had learned his lesson quite well.

Mr. Cartwright was co-opted as a member of the Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee.

Silver Wedding Anniversary.—Mr. Feller said that April 18 would witness the Silver Wedding Anniversary of the Treasurer, Mr. W. F. Pinerua, and his wife. Mr. Feller said he was happy that Wally and his wife had reached this milestone in life. The occasion should not pass without an expression of the Committee's pleasure at this important event.

Mr. Smith supported these remarks. He trusted that Wally and his wife would enjoy many future years of health and happiness.

Mr. Pinerua said, "Thank you very much. I have had 25 happy years."

P.A.A. Conference, Melbourne.—It was remarked that the agenda would need to be discussed by the State Liaison Committee.

Poisons Advisory Committee.—The Secretary said that copies of the new regulations gazetted had been ordered for despatch to Guild members at the appropriate time. The Poisons Schedules had been reprinted in consolidated form.

Mr. Pinerua had been reappointed for three years as a member of the Poisons Advisory Committee.

Concerning the poisons information book, Mr. Smith said that a further quote for printing was being obtained.

It was decided to leave in the hands of the President and Secretary, the decision as to form in which the book should be printed.

Mr. Thomas suggested that 20 per cent. blank space should be left at the bottom of each page.

A further suggestion was that the book should be printed in loose-leaf form and supplied together with a binder.

Brown v. Weir; Judgment of Supreme Court.—Mr. Smith said that it was undoubted that if a pharmacist

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BRANCHES IN ALL STATES

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

left his pharmacy without the supervision of a registered pharmacist, he breached the Pharmacy Act.

[Text of the judgment was published in our March issue.—Ed.]

Federal Delegate's Report.—Federal President's circular of March 29, was received.

Reports of Sub-Committees were dealt with as follows:—

(A) **Trade and Commerce, Planning and Publicity.**—Report of meeting held April 9, as circulated, was adopted.

N.S.W. Merchandising Calendar, Autumn-Winter Issue.—Mr. Feller read a suggested list which he had prepared and enquired if the Committee felt members were interested in the calendars.

Mr. Thomas said he thought the list would achieve something.

It was decided to go ahead with the printing of the Autumn-Winter issue of the N.S.W. Merchandising Calendar.

(B) **Pricing.**—Concerning production of the Retail List, Mr. Thomas said that sales tax increases had delayed its issue.

Serpasil Tablets.—Mr. Thomas said that the Guild had a system, the Thomas Table, for calculating broken quantities, etc. He was opposed to breaking down the principle of the table. He had approached Cibas, who were not aware of the position.

Serpasil Tablets were issued in the sizes as received in Australia from Basle. The pack was fixed in Basle in relation to a course of treatment. The trial size 40 gave the indication that if medication was to be pursued they would go on to the 200 size. They had been informed of the custom in Australia of prescribing 25's and 100's.

The matter was one of getting the company into the Australian way of thinking and to pack 100's.

Mr. Jordan said he did not suggest breaking down the Thomas Table at any stage.

(C) **Industrial.**—Chemists (State) Award: Report of part hearing on April 4 and 5, by Mr. Justice Beattie.

Mr. Smith said that the applications for a new award were part heard. There would be a further hearing on April 19, and also on May 8 and 9. It seemed certain that additional wage rates would be awarded by the Judge. The Guild was making a firm bid to secure a proportion of one junior to one senior. Witnesses had been brought from the country to testify before the Industrial Commission, in addition to witnesses from the metropolitan area.

New Members Elected.—Frank Attwooll, Windale; John Joseph Dirou, Fairfield, and Harold Kenneth Menon, North Lambton.

Reinstatement.—J. S. Roper, South Hurstville.

Mr. L. A. Bissaker, Goulburn.—After considering a letter dated March 30, from Mr. L. A. Bissaker, it was resolved to readmit him as a member of the Guild.

Correspondence.—Federal Secretary, regarding proposed appeal to members for funds for relief of Mr. C. N. Geyer, of Inglewood, Queensland, who suffered during recent floods in Queensland. To be further discussed.

Complaint by Dr. Clifton Walker, of Rose Bay.—Mr. Smith said that Dr. Clifton Walker complained that chemists queried prescriptions of the following type, written for babies—

Pot. Brom. gr. vi
Chloral Hyd. gr. v
Phenobarbiton gr. 4
Pulv. Trag. Co. qs.
Aq. Anethi. ad 3 i
Mitte 3 ll
Sig 3 i hora somni.

Mothers reported that pharmacists commented on the prescription by warnings such as "My word, this will

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

make him sleep" or "you be very careful of the mixture," etc. This frightened the mother in some cases from giving the proper dose. On some occasions also the chemist might himself lessen the dose.

Mr. Smith said he had discussed the matter with Dr. S. E. Wright.

It was decided that Mr. Smith should write, for publication in the Bulletin, an article dealing with the duty of the pharmacist in such cases as set out on page 6 of the British Pharmacopoeia under the heading "Doses."

The meeting terminated at 11.5 p.m.

N.S.W. TRADE AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE

Report of meeting held on April 9, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. R. W. Feller (Chairman), L. W. Smith, C. D. Bradford, K. W. Jordan, R. S. Leece and A. E. Conolly (secretary).

Cannon Rubber Teats: Guild Assisted Sales Promotion.—Report of interview with Messrs. Baden P. Morris and Ralph Andrews by Messrs. L. W. Smith and A. E. Conolly was presented.

Wholesale prices had been increased in respect of the "Modern" teat and the profit margin had accordingly been reduced by 5.4 per cent. on the dozen buy, 6.2 per cent. on the 3 dozen buy and 7.7 per cent. on the 6 dozen buy. Mr. Morris could not promise to restore the lost profit margins.

An advertisement appeared in the "Sun-Herald" advertising the "Modern" teat and containing the words "send postcard for booklet, advise on modern bottle feeding." It was anticipated that persons would order the "Modern" teat direct from Baden P. Morris, as the advertisement did not state "available from all Guild Chemists." At the interview both Mr. Morris and Mr. Andrews had denied that there was any direct selling. Mr. Morris was asked to add to the advertisement "available from all Guild Chemists."

Mr. Feller said that the retail price should be increased to 1/0½. It was decided that there should be no special sales promotion by the Guild until the lost profit margin had been restored.

The Secretary said that as promised the Modern Nurer Teat had now been listed on the "Chemist-Only" section of P.A.T.A.

It was decided to promote the sale of the Nurer Teat by articles in the "Guild Service Bulletin" and also in the "Gilseal News."

Dettol, Disprin, Steradent.—Display equipment was submitted for criticism by Reckitt & Colman (Aust.) Ltd.

The members of the Sub-Committee examined the equipment submitted by Reckitt & Colman and decided that both were excellent selling aids, that is the wire basket type and the proposed plastic seller.

It was stated that stocks must be freely available to Guild members and not limited in supply.

Chiselling of Profit-Margins Following Increase in Sales Tax.—Mr. Smith said that a complete check up should be made on every one of the profit margins following the increase in sales tax. A girl should be employed to work the Friden Calculator.

It was decided to advertise in "The Sydney Morning Herald" for a temporary operator.

Nyal's Sales Drive.—Mr. Noel Leggatt wrote on April 6, that again in June, Frederick Stearns & Company would launch a greatly intensified national advertising drive on Nyal Winter Medicines. He asked for the State Branch Committee to extend to the company the same friendly co-operation again this year, by publishing reference to the drive in the "Guild Service Bulletin" and the "Gilseal News." It was decided to co-operate to the full with Frederick Stearns in their June drive.

Merchandising Calendar: Autumn-Winter Edition.—Those present were requested to forward by telephone

any suggestions for discussion at the S.B.C. meeting on April 12. Hot Water Bags and Cod Liver Oil Emulsions were suggested. Also Infra-Red Lamps, Lantigen and Chilblain preparations.

Selling Suggestions for the Staff.—Mr. Feller read to the meeting the draft of selling suggestions which he had prepared as a staff training medium.

It was decided that Mr. Feller should make a final draft of the article for publication by the Guild.

Monthly Drives.—A member said he thought that if a manufacturer participating in a sales drive had his manufactory in Sydney, he should come to the State Branch for discussion of details before proceeding. For example, with the Akta-Vite Drive, a representative from Nicholas Pty. Ltd. brought in two cards only. This was to constitute the "display material."

It was pointed out that the monthly sales drives had now been embraced by the Federal Merchandising Service and the States had no part in organising details.

The meeting terminated at 11.2 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTION IN EUROPE

According to figures published by the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation production in the pharmaceutical industry continued to expand in almost all countries in 1954. Several countries report a widening in the range of products manufactured on a large scale. In France, production of cortisone and ACTH increased considerably and vitamin B₁₂ was produced for the first time on a commercial scale. The Netherlands commenced production on streptomycin, cortisone and hydrocortisone, and the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union started to manufacture aureomycin.

Trade in medicinal and pharmaceutical products represents a large part of European countries' total trade in chemicals. Imports of products falling within this group accounted for 11 per cent. of total chemical imports and exports for 13 per cent. of total chemical exports.

In France and the United Kingdom the value of imports in 1954 was 60 per cent. greater than in 1953. Only in one country, Turkey, were imports lower than in the previous year. The rise in exports was general to all countries except Denmark and Portugal.—The British and Overseas Pharmacist, March, 1956.

ESSENTIAL OIL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

Total production of essential oils in India is estimated at about 2790 tons a year, made up as follows:—

Cinnamon leaf, 33; sandalwood, 150; lemon-grass, 500; palmarosa, 50; eucalyptus, 50; and turpentine, 2000.

—Chemist and Druggist, July 16, 1955.

AN OVERDOSE OF PENICILLIN

A verdict of death by misadventure was returned at the inquest at Ryde on a nine-year-old boy who had died in hospital after he had received there an intrathecal injection of 500,000 units of penicillin instead of the 100,000 units intended by the doctor.

The house surgeon at the hospital, giving evidence, said that he asked a trainee nurse for 100,000 units of penicillin, which he injected. About an hour later the nurse said that she thought she had made a mistake and had given the doctor a syringe containing 500,000 units.

The nurse said that so far as she knew, the doctor had asked for 500,000 units. She had never before prepared an intrathecal injection.

In returning their verdict, the jury recommended that a qualified nurse should always be available in the hospital for that type of injection.—Extract from "The Pharmaceutical Journal."

VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ 5161).

Mr. Ian Field has been appointed manager for the pharmacy of the estate of A. V. Huntsman, Brighton.

Mr. V. J. Rogers has been appointed manager of U.F.S. Dispensary, Preston.

Mr. V. S. Cavallo has been appointed manager for Mr. Wm. Keily at Bannons pharmacy, Footscray.

Mr. C. R. S. Hill has been appointed Chief Pharmacist at Burnie Public Hospital, Tasmania.

Mr. G. J. Lowe has left the employ of Mr. E. P. Hynes, Colac, and has joined the staff of Mr. W. E. Craig, Springvale.

Mrs. J. M. Nicholas (nee Stokes), formerly of West Australia, is now living in Bendigo and is assisting Mr. N. J. Oliver.

During **Mr. R. Y. Whalley's** absence abroad his pharmacy in Queen street will be managed by Mr. K. M. Harty.

Miss P. E. Levy will manage the pharmacy of her father, Mr. L. Levy, at St. Kilda, during his absence abroad.

Mr. C. H. Crowther advised that his business, known as Galloway's pharmacy, was closed on May 14, and transferred to 102 Church street, Middle Brighton, and incorporated with Reynolds' Pharmacy.

Mr. T. H. Owen has purchased the Federal Pharmacy, 543 Collins street, Melbourne, from Mr. H. I. Michael. For some years Mr. Owen has been engaged in medical detailing.

Mr. R. G. M. Forsyth, of Burnley, has had to re-enter Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital for another major operation. During his illness his pharmacy will be managed by Miss J. M. Short.

Mr. B. P. Cosgrave has purchased Mr. D. C. Wood's pharmacy at 235 High street, Kew. **Mr. L. R. Soulsby**, who has been managing this pharmacy, will relieve Mr. Wood at his North Balwyn pharmacy before taking another appointment.

Mr. A. W. E. Gosbell has advised that, owing to indifferent health, he has resigned his position as manager of Geelong U.F.S. Medical Association and Dispensary. His successor will be Mr. P. A. Jacobs, of Mt. Gambier Dispensary.

Business Changes

New pharmacies have been opened at the addresses indicated:—

Mr. R. A. Vanstan, cnr. Neale and Hammer sts., Bendigo.

Mr. A. P. Fry, 164 Churchill ave., Maidstone.

Mr. I. J. Thompson, Old Greensborough rd., Watsonia.

Mr. R. C. Brennan, 260 Lower Plenty rd., Rosanna.

Mr. B. D. O'Donnell, 155 Darebin rd., Thornbury.

The following pharmacies have changed hands:—

Mr. B. P. Cosgrave has purchased from D. C. Wood, 235 High street, Kew.

Mr. W. S. G. Burgess has purchased from estate J. J. Davey, 390 High street, Windsor.

Mr. B. A. Scally has purchased from L. Rotman, 1031 Burke road, Upper Hawthorn.

Mr. P. F. Cram has purchased from Mrs. V. G. Sherrington, Casterton.

Mr. L. Rotman has purchased from E. E. Warren, 317 Box Hill road, Huntingdale.

Mr. R. H. Trounce has purchased from estate H. R. Luker, 37 Firebrace street, Horsham.

Mr. R. T. Holdsworth has purchased from I. Bannons, 100 Hampton street, Hampton.

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS—MAY LIST

Manager or Reliever	Pharmacy
Burge, Miss B. E.	S. W. Burge, Regent.
Cavallo, V. S.	W. M. Keily, Footscray.
Crimmins, J. E.	A. H. Mansell, Glenferrie.
Daniel, J.	A. L. Skewes, East Kew.
Eccleston, Mrs. L.	C. H. M. Bennett, Balaclava.
Everett, C. D.	W. C. Gribbin, Mentone.
Field, Ian	Estate A. V. Huntsman, Brighton.
Goldring, S.	U.F.S. Dispensary, Nth. Melb.
Goldring, S.	U.F.S. Dispensary, Port Melb.
Goldring, S.	F. Bedford, Elsternwick.
Harty, K. F. P.	R. Whalley, Melbourne.
Halprin, D.	D. W. F. Bourne, Coburg.
Hattam, Miss G.	J. B. Pyman, East Melbourne.
Hattam, Miss G.	V. Gandolfo, St. Kilda.
Hattam, Miss G.	J. F. Gallagher, Armadale.
Hillman, E. A.	L. F. Egan, Coburg.
Hillman, E. A.	K. E. Hartley, Warragul.
Hughes, F.	Imes Pharmacy, Sth. Melb.
Jacobs, P. A.	U.F.S. Dispensary, Geelong.
Kivac, Miss E.	R. McN. Decker, Melbourne.
Lamb, H. S.	J. H. Weymouth, Traralgar.
Levy, Miss P. E.	L. Levy, St. Kilda.
Lowe, G. J.	W. E. Craig, Springvale.
McDonald, Miss E. J.	G. F. King, Camperdown.
Miller, H.	E. G. Leete, Balaclava.
Mylecharane, P. S.	G. I. Heilbronn, Sunshine.
Naismith, G.	L. J. Premier, Yallourn.
Nicholas, Mrs. J. M.	A. C. Taylor, Seddon.
O'Callaghan, T. P.	N. J. Oliver, Bendigo.
O'Callaghan, T. P.	G. E. Gorey, Ascot Vale.
O'Callaghan, T. P.	L. D. Hilton, Mt. Evelyn.
O'Callaghan, T. P.	Mrs. M. Bond, Wycheproof.
Payne, Mrs. V. C.	C. S. D. Holloway, Berwick.
Pout, Mrs. H. D.	H. Francis & Co., Geelong.
Riches, Mrs. J.	Miss K. G. Patterson, Burwood.
Rogers, V. J.	R. B. Billings, Kororoit.
Sanderson, Miss E. J.	U.F.S. Dispensary, Preston.
Sanderson, Miss E. J.	W. J. Davis, Thornbury.
Sanderson, Miss E. J.	H. Francis & Co. (Myers), Melbourne.
Sanderson, Miss E. J.	L. J. McIlroy, Windsor.
Sanderson, Miss E. J.	A. W. Harris, Norlane, Geelong.
Shaw, A.	L. J. Premier, Yallourn.
Shiell, Miss J. I.	C. H. Semmens, Sandringham.
Short, Miss J. M.	R. G. M. Forsyth, Burnley.
Soulsby, I. R.	G. Hutcheson, Kyabram.
Soulsby, I. R.	E. G. Bird, Surrey Hills.
Stuchberry, Mrs. J.	F. J. P. Malcolm, Portland.
Stone, P.	E. D. Casper, Footscray.
Westlake, A. G.	E. S. Appel, Ripponlea.
Westlake, A. G.	M. S. Efron, Glenhuntly.
Westlake, A. G.	J. K. Gosstray, Elsternwick.

OBITUARY

Harry Arthur Lay

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Harry Arthur Lay, which occurred suddenly on April 29.

Mr. Lay was one of the oldest pharmaceutical chemists actively carrying on the practice of his profession in Victoria, and was widely known and respected in pharmaceutical and public circles.

Almost up to the day of his death he attended regularly at his pharmacy at 19 Chapel street, Windsor. His



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So quick! So simple! Decore' completely colours grey hair to any desired shade from the lightest blonde to the deepest black—at the same time making it softer, finer and shining with youthful loveliness.



Decore' BLONDING CREAM
WITH LANOLIN

A revolutionary new liquid cream, blended with lanolin and exclusive oils, to blonde, brighten and beautify the hair in half the normal time. Exact shade of blonding is assured because the hair can be examined while blonding progresses. Also recommend Decore' Blonding Cream to lighten hair over-darkened by dyeing or tinting.



Decore' COLD-WAVE SHAMPOO

The ideal shampoo for use before every type of permanent wave to condition the hair to take a more perfect wave. Continuous use afterwards keeps the hair lovelier, makes waves stay in longer. Recommend Decore' Cold-Wave Shampoo to every customer who purchases a home permanent wave kit.



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VICTORIA—Continued

many friends within and without the profession will mourn the loss of a sincere friend, who was possessed of a charming personality and a unique knowledge of pharmacy of an earlier era.

Mr. Lay was born in 1873 at his father's pharmacy, in what was then Madeline street, Carlton. His father later conducted a pharmacy in Launceston and he was educated at the Launceston General School. He came to Melbourne to serve his apprenticeship at Lewis and O'Donnell's pharmacy, 341 Bourke street, Melbourne, and later joined his father in partnership as Lay & Son, Eaglehawk. He sold the Eaglehawk business to Mr. A. W. McGibbony and purchased the business of his brother-in-law, T. A. C. Sayle, at 19 Chapel street, Windsor, where he was engaged until the time of his death.

Mr. Lay is survived by a widow and two daughters (Mrs. K. L. Chambers, and Miss Jean Lay), and a son, Mr. Noel B. Lay, to whom we offer our sympathy in their bereavement.

COUNTRY CHEMIST CELEBRATES 87th BIRTHDAY

Mr. J. F. Ogle, of Maryborough, one of Victoria's oldest chemists, celebrated his 87th birthday on April 15. Mr. Ogle, who was in business at Maryborough for many years, retired some years ago, and has lived privately since then in Maryborough, where he was born. He has resided in only two houses during his long lifetime. The first was at the chemist's shop in High street, now used as a temporary bank premises, and the second his present home, in Maryborough.

Mrs. Ogle and her twin sister celebrated their 84th birthday on March 27. We offer our congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Ogle, and wish them many more years of happiness.

FORGERY OF PRESCRIPTION

Doctor's Wife Sentenced

Mrs. Ann Letitia Gladstone, a doctor's wife, appeared before the Wonthaggi Court on May 1 on a charge of having obtained Morphine by forging a doctor's name on a prescription form. Sgt. D. S. Ritchie, of the Police Drug Bureau, said Mrs. Gladstone admitted issuing the prescription and forging her husband's signature at Wonthaggi in December, 1955. She issued the prescription in the name of Sister Summer and signed that name when receiving the drug.

Dr. Gladstone said his wife had been recovering from an illness in which drugs had been prescribed. She suffered severe pain and knew he would not prescribe drugs. Mrs. Gladstone's husband said Mrs. Gladstone had been a voluntary patient at Royal Park for two months since passing the prescription at Wonthaggi last December, and she was really trying hard.

Sgt. Ritchie said two months' treatment was insufficient. Royal Park liked to keep a patient for 12 months.

Sentence of 14 days imprisonment was imposed, but was suspended upon Mrs. Gladstone entering upon a two years good behaviour bond.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN DOCTORS

The Minister of Health, the Hon. E. P. Cameron, M.L.C., obtained leave in the Legislative Council on May 6 to introduce a Bill relating to the registration as medical practitioners of persons qualified in certain places outside Victoria.

At the second reading on May 9, Mr. Cameron said the purpose of the Bill was to grant to the Medical Board of Victoria discretionary power to accept for registration purposes the qualifications of an alien doc-

tor if, in the opinion of the Board, those qualifications would be of benefit to the State.

The Minister said that whenever a Bill to amend the Medical Act had been introduced in Parliament tributes had been paid to the Medical Board and to the high standard of our medical profession. There was no desire by the Government or anyone else to reduce in any way the standard that prevailed.

When the Bill had been passed, Victoria would be brought into line with practically every other State in this matter.

When measures of a similar nature had been submitted to Parliament there had been realisation of the ability and knowledge of medical men from European and other countries. Victoria could, the Minister stated, with advantage, utilise their services. It was intended to vest the necessary discretion in the Medical Board, whose integrity, knowledge and standing in the community would safeguard the high standard of Victorian medical services.

The debate was adjourned on the motion of the Hon. D. P. J. Ferguson.

VICTORIAN CHEMIST GOLFERS' CLUB

The Club will be holding its Annual Charity Golfing Outing on Wednesday, June 13, at the Huntingdale Golf Links.

The proceeds will, as previously, be donated to the Girl Guide Extension for Spastic and Crippled Girl Guides with part to Children's Hospital Spastic Division.

As this is the only pharmaceutical charitable appeal circulated through the Chemists and Druggists of Victoria, the Club trusts it will meet with the full agreement and help of members of the drug trade, who are asked to support the Club's efforts with a donation to its funds for so worthy a cause.

The competition (run concurrently) will provide for four-ball best-ball and best nine holes (both out and in).

Players may choose their own partner and opponents. If single entry, the committee will allot and arrange partners and opponents. Nine holes may be played in the morning.

Lunch will be available at 12 noon sharp.

Entry fee, including lunch, 30/- per player.

Yarra Yarra Outing

Victorian Chemist Golfers played 18 holes at Yarra Yarra on May 1. It was a very poor golfing day, with an incessant drizzle and low foggy clouds making visibility poor. A good muster, considering the conditions, took out cards, and the winner was our worthy President, Ted Beacham, with a score of 33 points Stableford—a really fine effort. Naturally this win produced equally as good a score at the nineteenth, where his victory was celebrated.

For details of the charity outing on June 13, get in touch with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. W. Brodrick, 13 Bay street, Brighton. Phone XM 4387.

SCHOLARSH'P FOUNDATION WILL SPONSOR APPRENTICESHIP OVERSEAS

The Victorian Overseas Foundation which was established on May 14 will enable Victorian qualified apprentices to further study in their own trades in the United Kingdom and in the U.S.A.

The first scholarships which will be awarded this year have been funded by Rotary, the Victorian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the Master Plumbers' Association and the Victorian Employers' Federation.

The Minister for Labour (Mr. Reid) in announcing the establishment of the Foundation said that the group of Rotarians and industrialists responsible had shown vision.

Mr. Reid said that the scheme will make possible

VICTORIA—Continued

a constant and growing flow abroad of young men who can give technical leadership to the State. He predicted that the Foundation might become as well known in its way as more famous and better endowed Foundations overseas.

The Trustees of the Foundation are—Sir Robert Knox, Sir Angus Mitchell, Major-General Ramsay, Messrs. Lewis C. Burne, Frank Ayre, J. W. Anderson.

The Board of Governors includes Messrs. G. O. Reid (Chairman), S. M. Gilmour, R. H. Scott, J. Letton, C. H. Beanland, G. R. Thompson, P. Kirkwood, J. W. Anderson.

Mr. L. C. Burne (President of Victorian Employers' Federation) said that Victoria had the only Foundation in the Commonwealth concerned with technical education.

He said that when in Geneva this month at the annual I.L.O. meeting, he would further arrangements with American and Canadian employer groups for provision of suitable trade employment for scholarship holders. The British Confederation of Employers had already indicated willingness to discuss reciprocal employment arrangements.

Application forms for the four £350 scholarships which are open to all qualified apprentices under 25 years of age are available from technical schools and trade associations. Applications close on August 31.

Scholarship winners will take up the scholarship within 12 months of award and must return to Australia within three years.

DISCUSSION GROUP

Mr. Geoff Treleaven, President of the Discussion Group, gave a most interesting and helpful talk on Recent Ethicals and their Regulations at the College on May 9. The speaker was introduced by Mr. John Oxley, a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and a former President of the Group.

Mr. Treleaven first dealt with antihistamines and a list of these was given out to those present (refer Prescription Proprietaries and New Drugs page in this issue).

Mention was also made of a new drug developed in Germany as an appetite controller. Unlike the amphetamine group, the drug does not raise blood pressure, etc. It will be marketed shortly in Australia by Pfizer under the name of "Preludin."

Dextran Sulphate (B.P. Addend.)—a new intravenous anticoagulant, has been marketed under the name of Dextrate (Glaxo). Its effect is stated to be immediate but rather more prolonged than that of heparin. The drug should not be confused with Dextran itself, which is used as a plasma substitute.

Demecolcine, an alkaloid from *Colchicum*, is now being used for certain forms of leukemia and is marketed under the name of Colcemid (Ciba). It is a full S.D.

A new cholinergic drug is Pyridostigmine—an analogue of physostigmine for myasthenia gravis, etc. It differs from Neostigmine (Prostigmin) in having a more prolonged action, etc. It is marketed commercially under the name of Mestinon (Roche), and is a full S.D.

Adelphane (Ciba) for hypertension is a combination of reserpine (Serpasil) with Nepresol—a drug related to Apresoline (Ciba), but with less side effects. Serpasil is now available as drops for certain cardiac conditions.

Choline theophyllinate—a stable theophylline salt of choline—is stated to be better absorbed and to cause less gastrointestinal distress than aminophylline. It is marketed under the name of Choledeyl (A. & H.).

Two new anti-Parkinsonism drugs are Disipal (Andrews), a drug chemically related to Benadryl and

Cogentin (Merck). Both will probably be full S.D.'s as with the other anti-Parkinsonism drugs.

A new non-mercurial oral diuretic is Aminometradine or Mictine (Searle).

Recently introduced non-barbiturate sedatives and hypnotics are Noludar (Roche) and Doriden (Ciba). As yet there is no control on these drugs.

New oral tranquillising agents are Benactyzine HCl marketed as Nutinal (Boots) and Suavitil (Glaxo). Equanil (Wyeth) and Pacatal (Warner) are also new tranquillisers.

Ritalin (Ciba) is a new anti-depressive drug unrelated to amphetamine and without pressor activity. As yet there are no regulations on the above drugs.

Oral substitutes for Insulin are being used overseas and in America are known under the generic name of Carbutamide—a sulphonamide derivative. The drug is also known as Invenal, Nadisan and BZ-55 and is a German development. Reports to date indicate that it will not replace insulin and is suitable for some cases only. The drug is at present undergoing clinical trials in Australia.

With regard to antibiotics, phenoxymethylpenicillin—a new oral penicillin—is now available, which is stable in the presence of gastric secretions. Reports published in overseas journals claim that orally it is therapeutically comparable with parenteral penicillin. The drug is available as tablets (60 mg.) under the name of Distaquaine-V and also as Penicillin-V (Lilly) in capsules (125 mg.) and as an oral suspension. (125 mg. is equivalent to about 200,000 units.)

The new antifungal antibiotic Nystatin is available as tablets (500,000 units), Ointment and vaginal suppositories under the name of Mycostatin (Squibb). Mystecilin (Squibb) is a combination of Mycostatin with Steclin (tetracycline).

With regard to hormones, Conestron (Wyeth)—the water soluble conjugated oestrogen preparation—is now marketed under the name of Premarin (Ayerst). Premarin is also available combined with methyl testosterone.

Sublings Testosterone (Organon) use the natural hormone testosterone in a special water-soluble wax base.

Detailed information was also given on the various proprietary preparations of Prednisone and Prednisolone—the newer analogues of cortisone and hydrocortisone; also on Fludrocortisone (refer Prescription Proprietaries and New Drugs page in April "A.J.P.").

Among other drugs covered were the anticholinergic group.

A new analgesic related to methadone, i.e., dipipanone, is marketed under the name of Pipadone (B.W.).

A brief discussion followed and at the conclusion the Chairman, Mr. Oxley, thanked Mr. Treleaven on behalf of those present for the very valuable and useful information supplied.—Carmel Younes, Publicity Officer.

AMENDING FOOD AND DRUG REGULATIONS

Labelling of Containers of Chlordane, Benzene Hexachloride, etc.

The following amending Regulations were published in the Victoria Government Gazette No. 479, May 9, 1956—

6. Regulation No. 84 of the Food and Drug Standards Regulations 1939 is hereby amended by—

(a) repealing sections (a) (ii) and (b) of paragraph (2B) and substituting the following therefor—

"(ii) the following warning if the chlordane contains less than 1% of hexachloro-cyclopentadiene—

'Avoid repeated skin contact, do not spray the preparation on food or utensils, wash hands after use.'

(iii) the following warning if the chlordane contains 1% or more of hexachloro-cyclopentadiene—

'Not to be used for spraying into the air as for

VICTORIA—Continued

flies nor for general application to large areas nor for spraying bedding. When used indoors, apply directly with a brush or swab. Avoid inhalation or contact with skin or foodstuffs.

- (b) No person shall sell any insecticide containing chlordane for general household use as a spray against flies, mosquitoes, moths, silverfish, etc., if the chlordane contains 1% or more of hexachlorocyclopentadiene."

- (b) inserting the following headings and paragraphs immediately after paragraph (2B)—

"Use of Gamma Isomer of Benzene Hexachloride (Lindane) and Other Vapourisers. NON-CONTINUOUS TYPE.

- (2C) (a) Every person who sells any package containing any apparatus for the non-continuous vapourisation of gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (lindane) or any other type of insecticide, or any package of the insecticide itself shall include in the label attached to such package the name and percentage of the active substance.

- (b) Every person who sells any package containing such apparatus shall attach thereto a label in which shall be written a statement in the following form—

- (i) 'This apparatus must be used for the vapourisation only of the type of material supplied with it or sold for use with it. The room to be treated must be closed and unoccupied during treatment. All foodstuffs (including liquids) must be removed from the room or enclosed in airtight containers during treatment. The treatment must be completed in not more than three hours, and shall not be applied more often than once in two weeks; more frequent use may be dangerous and is unnecessary. The room must be opened up and ventilated after treatment and not reoccupied within two hours after opening up. The apparatus shall not be used in premises where food is prepared or handled for sale, or stored in containers not hermetically sealed.'

- (ii) Where the insecticide is gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride, the following additional statement—

'Use not more than (here state the weight or measure of the insecticide required to provide not more than 1½ grams of the active constituent per 1,000 cubic feet of room space) per 1,000 cubic feet of room space.'

Use of Gamma Isomer of Benzene Hexachloride (Lindane) Vapourisers. CONTINUOUS TYPE.

- (2D) (a) Every person who sells any package containing any apparatus for the continuous vapourisation of gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride (lindane) or any package of the insecticide itself shall include in the label attached to such package the percentage of gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride.

- (b) Every person who sells any package containing such apparatus shall attach thereto a label in which shall be written a statement in the following form—

- (i) 'Do not use as a continuous type in homes.' (These words to be in capitals.)

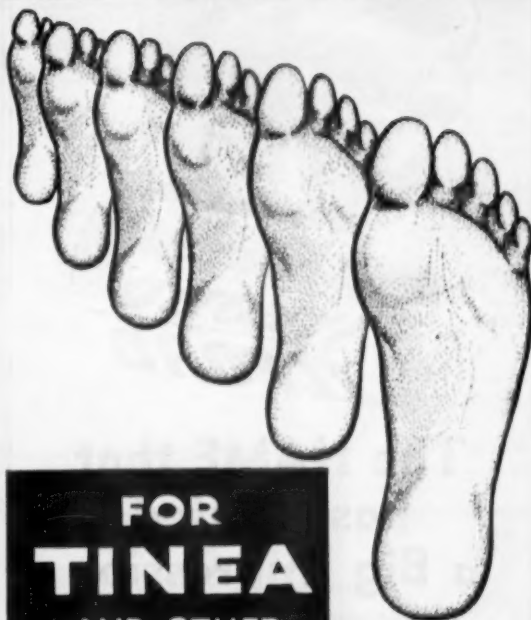
'When installed in public buildings and commercial establishments do not use this apparatus where the occupants are exposed for periods exceeding eight hours.'

'Do not use in food processing and handling establishments where exposure of food will be in excess of eight hours in the 24 hours or where exposure may cause contamination of food in excess of 0.5 parts per million by weight.'

'Mount the vapouriser not less than six feet from the floor.'

- (ii) Concise directions for use so that gamma isomer

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MELBOURNE SYDNEY BRISBANE
ADELAIDE PERTH

VICTORIA—Continued

of benzene hexachloride shall not be dispersed at a rate in excess of 0.000066 gram per 24 hours per cubic foot of treated space with 24 hour air changes of 1.5 or greater.

- (iii) Where a continuous type of gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride vapourised fitted with thermostatic control is recommended for alternative non-continuous use there shall be written on the label in addition to the foregoing the following statement—

'For non-continuous use,' followed by—

'This apparatus must be used for the vapourisation only of the type of material supplied with it or sold for use with it. The room to be treated must be closed and unoccupied during treatment. All foodstuffs (including liquors) must be removed from the room or enclosed in airtight containers during treatment. The treatment must be completed in not more than three hours, and shall not be applied more often than once in two weeks; more frequent use may be dangerous and is unnecessary. The room must be opened up and ventilated after treatment and not reoccupied within two hours after opening up. The apparatus shall not be used in premises where food is prepared or handled for sale, or stored in containers not hermetically sealed.'

'Use not more than (here state the weight or measure of gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride required to provide not more than 1½ grams of the active constituent per 1,000 cubic feet of room space) per 1,000 cubic feet of room space.'

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on May 9, at 10.15 a.m.

Present.—Mr. W. R. Iliffe (President) in the Chair, Messrs. H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, N. C. Manning, A. W. McGibbony, W. Wishart, F. C. Kent (Registrar) and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

Correspondence.—Correspondence submitted to the Board included the following—

To the Pharmaceutical Association, advising that the President, Mr. Iliffe, had been elected voting delegate for the Melbourne Conference.

To the Texas (U.S.A.) Board of Pharmacy, forwarding statement regarding the course of training taken in Victoria by Mrs. E. I. Howard.

To Pharmaceutical Chemists in a country town, outlining conditions regarding the prescribing and dispensing of heroin.

To the Victorian Branch of the Guild, intimating that the Board would be pleased to send representatives to address zone meetings on the question of the requirements of the regulations administered by the Board.

To the Victorian Branch of the Guild, advising that the Board is proceeding with the preparation of a printed card listing preparations coming under prescription control.

From the Pharmaceutical Council of W.A., inquiring what action, if any, taken in Victoria regarding the control of Methylpentynol. Advised that this substance not controlled in this State to date.

Dangerous Drugs Legislation.—A copy of a communication from the Director-General of Health, received through the office of the Chief Health Officer, Mel-

bourne, in which a proposal for a revision of Dangerous Drug Laws in all States was considered. It was resolved that representatives of the Board meet the Chief Health Officer as suggested to obtain further information and discuss the proposals which had been made.

Formal.—The following formal business was dealt with—

Applications for Registration.—Louis David Caplan, Peter William Richards, William Lytton Porz, Alfred Rodger Bodinnar, William John Skewes, James Webster Baylis, Leslie Julian Kausman, John Anthony Jacono, (Final Exam., Vic.), and Eric Anthony Hillman (Cert. Ph. Bd. of S.A.).

Names Restored to Register.—Kathleen Mary McMahon (Mrs. Henty), and William Graham Wilson.

Names Erased from Register.—Wallace Meiklejohn Jewkes, 9 Liversidge street, Acton, Canberra, A.C.T. (Deceased April 22, 1956), and Harry Arthur Lay, 19 Chapel street, Windsor (Deceased April 29, 1956).

Managers and Relievers Notified.—Fifty-one.

Business Changes Notified.—Eight.

New Businesses Opened.—Five.

Apprenticeship Indentures Registered.—Thirty-three.

Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred.—Twelve.

Apprenticeship Indentures Cancelled.—Two.

Certificates of Exemption Issued.—Fourteen.

Certificates of Identity Issued.—Two.

Opium Permits Issued.—Fourteen.

Permits to Purchase Cyanide Issued.—One.

Licences as General Dealers in Poisons Issued.—Two.

Police Reports re Poisonings.—One. Barbiturate, not fatal, accidental.

Applications for Licences to Hospitals to have Dangerous Drugs in Possession.—Three.

Final Examinations.—Arrangements for the conducting of the May/June examinations were discussed and approved.

Health (Narcotics) Bill.—The State Registrar tabled copies of this Bill, which is at present before the State Parliament. It provides that no person should cultivate any prohibited plant without a permit granted by the Health Department.

Veterinary Association.—Communication was received from the Veterinary Association, suggesting a meeting with the Board to discuss the distribution of antibiotics. After discussion the President was authorised to arrange for such a conference.

Poisons Schedules—Proposed Card System.—A letter was received from Mr. A. J. Cobcroft, suggesting the Board consider issuing poison schedules on cards, which could be kept constantly up to date or alternatively in loose leaf form. The President said it was interesting and worth investigation. The Poisons Regulations and Schedules were now being prepared in loose leaf form and would shortly be available for distribution. This might meet what Mr. Cobcroft had in mind. It was resolved that Mr. Cobcroft be thanked for the suggestion, and that the matter be further investigated and considered at a later meeting.

Antibiotics for Horticultural Use.—A request was received from Victor Leggo and Farmers' Ltd., that consideration be given to exempting agrimycin for use in horticulture. It was resolved that the matter be referred to the Poisons Schedules Advisory Panel.

Uniform Poison Schedules.—A further report was submitted by Mr. McGibbony.

Inspector's Reports.—Reports on the following matters were submitted by Inspector Ahern—

Charges against a pharmaceutical chemist for minor breaches of the Dangerous Drug Regulations, which had been adjourned by the Court for six months had come forward again on April 9 and had been dismissed.

Authority had been given for the supply of a small

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VICTORIA—Continued

quantity of penicillin for use for experimental work in a laboratory of C.S.I.R.O.

A number of warnings had been issued in regard to non-compliance with labelling and packaging requirements for Fourth Schedule substances.

Breaches of the Dangerous Drug Regulations by a pharmaceutical chemist had been revealed on inspection. The Board directed that legal proceedings be taken.

A complaint from a member of the public that a pharmaceutical chemist had short supplied on tablets was being investigated.

The manufacturer of a proprietary medicine had advised that the words "manufactured by, Pharmaceutical Chemist," had been discontinued and that there was now no reference on the pack to a pharmaceutical chemist.

The Police Drug Bureau had requested that the Dangerous Drug Register of a pharmaceutical chemist be called in for inspection, and this had been done.

Poisons Schedules.—A draft of amendments of various schedules in accordance with instructions of the Board had been recorded and was submitted for approval. It was resolved that, subject to checking, this be submitted to the Health Department for approval and gazettal.

Lithium Preparations.—Consideration was given to a proposal for bringing preparations of Lithium within the control of the Poison Schedules, and it was resolved that a recommendation from the Poisons Panel be obtained in regard to this.

Lead Paint.—Amendment of the Poisons Schedules along lines of the Health Department was approved, and it was resolved that recommendation be made in regard to amending regulations under the Poisons Act.

Financial.—The Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £479/16/- were passed for payment.

The meeting closed at 1.35 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

*Council
Meeting*

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on May 2, at 9.40 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. Scott (President) in the Chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, L. A. Hamon, A. L. Hull, F. W. Johnson, L. Long, V. M. Morison, J. R. Oxley, C. P. A. Taylor, F. C. Kent (Secretary) and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

Correspondence.—The following letters were dealt with—

From a country member, offering explanation regarding the distribution of a circular concerning which complaint had been submitted. It was stated that only a very small number of leaflets had been issued and the distribution of circulars discontinued.

From Mr. A. G. Finlayson, thanking Council for electing him an Hon. Life Member.

From the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, congratulating the Society on the Year Book 1956.

To members of the Ladies' Committee, thanking them for assistance in arrangements for Annual Meeting.

From a member, urging the Council to take up with Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. the question of making P.D.L. membership available to qualified persons engaged in dispensaries. It was further suggested that the matter might be referred to the Conference. The matter was discussed at length, and it was resolved that the Council bring the matter before P.D.L. It was further decided that the member be advised that it was too

late at that stage to have the question listed for consideration at the Conference.

Membership.—The following were elected as full members—

New Members.—Angus Stirling Burrows, Vincent Salvatore Cavallo, Christine Dorothy Delbridge, Lester Julian Kausman, Leslie Robert Kerr, Alistair Ian Kingwell Lloyd, Ian George Milne, Thomas Henry Owen, John Maxwell Phipps, Victor John Rogers, Charles Antony Wurf.

Transfer from Apprentice Membership.—Louis David Caplan, Clemence Wendy Eskdale, Kevin Kingsley Greenwood, Josephine Mary Jennings, Peter Robert McKee, Hugh Vincent O'Connor, Ian Malcolm Park, John James Perrett, Erna Gaida Rinks, Neil Francis Werner.

Apprentice Members Elected.—Samuel Raymond Chandra Bali, Gabrielle Basior, John Solomon Boness, Elizabeth Ruth Dodgshun, Grazia Giardina, Harry Frederick Jones, Christopher John Knight, Richard Kustin, Doreen Marie Millikin, Wendy Dorethea Morrow, Maurice Arnold Nagel, Ada Pia Roberto, Peter John Scotis, Bernadette Selecknik, Charles William Michael Tatlow, Frank Edwin Uren, Graeme Norman Williams.

Fellows (By Examination).—Robert Henry Borowski, Pamela Anne Matthewson, Judith Anne Munday, Keith Graham Smith.

Messages of Sympathy.—Reference was made to the deaths of two very old members of the Society, Mr. W. M. Jewkes, and Mr. Harry Lay. Members of the Council paid tribute to the work done for pharmacy by these gentlemen and it was resolved that letters of sympathy be forwarded to their relatives.

It was resolved also that a letter of sympathy be sent to Miss D. Brighthouse, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, whose mother had died during the month.

Pharmacopoeial Dose Book.—Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the A.P.F. Management Committee, tabled copies of the Pharmacopoeial Dose Book, which had come off the press. He said members of his Committee were pleased with the book and thought that it would be of considerable use to members and chemists. The information it contained was set out in concise manner and was particularly useful for reference. The Council was greatly indebted to Mr. Hull, who compiled the original list of drugs and their doses; to Dr. Byron L. Stanton and Mr. A. W. Callister, Mr. R. I. Hamilton and Mr. F. H. Burton, for their co-operation in production of the book. The Committee was particularly indebted to Mr. Burton for the large amount of work which he undertook in the latter stages of preparation of the book for publication. Steps were being taken to have the book copyrighted.

Mr. Hull supplemented the report of Mr. Johnson. He said that as a member of the Committee he experienced a feeling of gratification on seeing the book and believed that it would be accepted and appreciated as a very useful reference book.

The President said the efforts of Mr. Johnson, the Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. Hull, who had made the first draft, should not be belittled. They had carried out a most useful task. To them the Council owed a debt of thanks for a most useful job of work. Members of the Council concurred in these expressions of appreciation and it was resolved that letters of thanks be sent to those concerned.

Year Book 1956.—The President reported that copies of the Year Book had been forwarded to members since the last meeting. This year, in spite of the difficulties involved, it had been in the hands of members before

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VICTORIA—Continued

the Annual Meeting. In his opinion it was the best Year Book published to date.

Mr. Long suggested that some thought be given to making the list of preparations in the Buyer's Guide more comprehensive.

"Pharmacology for Pharmacy."—The Secretary reported that the Executive had authorised acceptance of the offer of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" to supply reprints, in booklet form, of Professor Shaw's articles on "Pharmacology for Pharmacy," which had been printed in the Journal. The offer had been accepted by the Executive and copies of the booklet would be sent to all members with the compliments of the Society. The action of the Executive was approved.

Resignation of Mr. E. C. McClelland as Chairman of the Hospital Dispensing Committee.—A letter was received from Mr. E. C. McClelland, tendering his resignation as a Member of the Hospital Dispensing Committee.

In moving that the resignation be accepted with deep regret, Mr. Long said that Mr. McClelland had done a wonderful job for pharmacy and it was regrettable that he now had to retire from this office which he had held most efficiently for very many years.

Mr. Taylor supported Mr. Long's remarks. He remembered well the period in which Mr. McClelland was really the hub around which the Hospital Dispensing Committee revolved. His impact upon that Committee was such that for a great number of successive years he retained the chairmanship of the Committee. In his opinion the Council was losing a most valuable helper and one to whom they were greatly indebted. The resignation was accepted with regret and it was resolved that a suitable record be made in the minutes regarding the value of Mr. McClelland's services and the Council's appreciation of them.

College Rebuilding.—Mr. Baird, Hon. Treasurer, reported that the architects were now busily engaged on preparation of working plans and specifications. Copies of the plans were displayed in the Council Chamber for inspection. Information regarding the rising costs of building and the possible effect on estimates was given by Mr. Baird.

After hearing the report the Council gave authority to the Executive to take any action it considered necessary in regard to revival of the appeal for funds. The Executive was also authorised to arrange for the demolition of properties on the site at Parkville, whenever they deemed that advisable or necessary.

Honorary Fellows.—Reference was made to the services rendered to pharmacy by Mr. W. R. Iliffe, President of the Pharmacy Board; Mr. J. H. Gould, of Hobart; and Mr. F. T. Holmes, of Launceston, Tasmania, and it was unanimously resolved that these three gentlemen be elected Honorary Fellows of the Society. It was further resolved that, if suitable arrangements could be made, the Hon. Fellowship Diplomas be presented during the Conference in Melbourne.

Conference Committee.—The President reported on arrangements made by the Conference Committee for the holding of the 21st Conference of the Pharmaceutical Association in Melbourne from May 21-28. These were approved.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement and accounts totalling £3,140/16/7 were passed for payment.

The meeting terminated at 11.30 a.m.

THE P.D.L.

Directors' Meeting

The 381st meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was held at 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on May 16, at 9.35 a.m.

Present: Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the Chair), Messrs. I. H. Barnes, W. J. Cornell, N. C. Cossar, E. A. O. Moore, F. N. Pleasance, C. C. Wallis and the Secretary.

Bush Fire and Flood Appeals: The Secretary said a suggestion had been made that, as a means of avoiding periodical appeals for relief funds, a form of insurance might be introduced whereby every chemist throughout the Commonwealth would contribute an amount of 1/- per week, the proceeds to be funded and used for the relief of chemists who were sufferers from bush fires or flooding. Mr. Cornell suggested that this might well be a matter for discussion at the Pharmaceutical Association meeting. Mr. Cornell's suggestion was adopted, subject to the intimation that, in the opinion of the Directors, a charge of 1/- per week for this purpose would be too high—that, say, 10/- per annum, added to a member's subscription to the Guild or the Pharmaceutical Society, would more closely approximate actual needs.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled and the following were amongst the letters dealt with:

From the Town Clerk, City of Melbourne, seeking nomination for the City Voters' Roll (Bourke Ward). It was resolved that the name of the Chairman, Mr. E. W. Braithwaite, be forwarded.

The circumstances of a claim paid under a Cash on Premises policy were outlined by the Secretary. The member had been informed that his policy could be reinstated on payment of an additional premium pro rata.

From the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, requesting the presentation of formal credentials by delegates to the Conference. Matter attended to.

From the South Australian Branch Secretary, notifying that Mr. A. A. Russell, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, had kindly consented to represent the Branch at the meeting of P.D.L. Boards on May 23. The Secretary said he had communicated with Mr. Russell, forwarding a copy of the agenda for the Conference of P.D.L. Boards.

The correspondence was received.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. N. B. Lloyd, Murrumbidgee; B. A. Scally, Upper Hawthorn; P. W. Symons, Echuca; R. A. Vanstan, Bendigo; and T. H. Owen, Melbourne.

Journal Report.—Mr. Cossar reported that Professor Shaw's series of articles on "Pharmacology for Pharmacy" had been reprinted in booklet form. The Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria had supplied all members with a copy, and orders had been received from all States.

Legal Advice.—A member forwarded his lease with an intimation that he had received a letter from a firm of solicitors acting for the owners of the property, claiming that he had gradually increased his photographic supplies "far above the normal chemists' stock," so much so that a stage had been reached where his business was in direct competition to a photographic business nearby. A continuance of the present nature of his business, the letter stated, would be regarded as a breach of the terms of his lease. This matter, on being referred to the P.D.L. solicitor, was taken up

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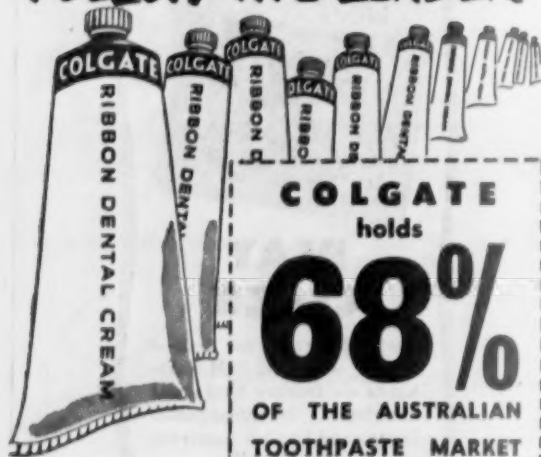
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VICTORIA—Continued

at once with the solicitors acting for the member personally, and it was agreed that the member was entitled to do what he was doing.

Another inquiry affecting a lease was also dealt with.

Claims.—Two matters reported earlier appeared now to have been satisfactorily adjusted. Negotiations on another claim were still proceeding.

Estates of Deceased Pharmacists.—Arising from correspondence with the Victorian Branch of the Guild, Mr. Moore read a letter he had received from Mr. F. J. Gregory, of Rosebud, setting out in detail the suggestions advanced by his district, whereby expert legal and pharmaceutical advice would be made available to the widow of a member to assist in the satisfactory disposal of that part of the deceased's estate represented by the pharmacy. The aim of these suggestions was commended by the Directors, and it was resolved that the subject be brought to the notice of the Conference of P.D.L. Boards on May 23, with a view to the action decided upon being available throughout the Commonwealth.

Eligibility for Membership.—An inquiry forwarded by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria on behalf of a member of the Society was directed to be remitted to the forthcoming conference of P.D.L. Boards for discussion with a view to ascertaining the present position in all States.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £211/18/2 were passed for payment.

Remuneration of Directors.—Mr. Moore said he would like to give notice that he intended to move at the next meeting that steps be taken to increase the remuneration payable to the Directors from £2/2/- to £4/4/- per meeting attended. The rate of £2/2/- per meeting had applied since November, 1950. Prior to that, for some years, the rate had been £1/1/- per meeting. Some members of the Board had to pay relievers' wages to enable them to attend the Directors' meetings. None of them minded doing this, but he thought they should not be out of pocket.

The Chairman said Mr. Moore's notice of motion could be listed on the agenda for the next meeting. If endorsed, it would then have to be placed before an extraordinary general meeting for approval by the members of the company as a whole.

The meeting closed at 1.45 p.m.

THE GUILD

**S.B.C.
Meeting**

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at "Guild House," 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on May 1, at 8 p.m.

Correspondence.—Following a discussion of a member's letter reporting that a certain doctor informed his customer not to pay more than a certain amount for some tablets, it was decided to bring the matter under the notice of the B.M.A., pointing out that numerous complaints of this nature were being received.

It was decided to acknowledge a letter from Yardley of London Pty. Ltd. setting out its current trading policy and advise that the policy as outlined has been accepted as reasonable and fair.

A letter from Avodex Ethical Products expressing agreement to the new retail price of Avodex biscuits

VICTORIA—Continued

was received with satisfaction, and it was decided to advise other States of this fact.

A letter from P.D.L. in reply to a communication from this Branch regarding service to estates of deceased chemists was discussed, and Mr. Gregory agreed to set out the details of the idea in writing to Mr. Moore for discussion at the next P.D.L. meeting.

A further letter from P.D.L. was read suggesting that advice be prepared regarding procedure to be adopted when test purchases have been made by a N.H.S. Inspector. It was decided that the Executive prepare a series of articles for "Gilseal News" for the information of members.

It was decided to thank the Pharmacy Board for the action promised in its letter regarding the enforcing of specified drugs regulations, and to add that as well as this action of addressing District meetings it is considered that to meet the position there needs to be more active policing of the regulations.

Federal Report.—The Federal Report was presented by Mr. Scott, and discussion was held around the following matters:—

Enlargement of Executive.—Resolved that the Victorian State Branch Committee support the Federal President's proposal that the Federal Executive be increased in number, and that the number should be four members.

Pfeiffer Foundation Scholar.—Mr. Scott reported that the first Pfeiffer Scholarship had been awarded to Mr.

F. H. Bedford. This announcement was received with acclamation, and congratulations were bestowed on Mr. Bedford. Mr. Scott paid tribute to Mr. Bedford for his qualifications and for winning the scholarship. Mr. Bedford was granted leave of absence from the Committee until his return from America. Mr. Bedford thanked the Committee for their congratulations and good wishes.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. C. L. Harris, Beaufort; N. B. Lloyd, Murrumbidgee; A. P. Fry, Maidstone; B. P. Cosgrave, Kew; R. A. Vanstan, Bendigo; B. A. Scally, Upper Hawthorn; and P. F. Cram, Casterton.

Lodge Committee Report.—Mr. Gosstray reported that the Lodge Committee had met during April and Lodge matters generally were discussed. He read the report of the operations of the pool system in the towns of Euroa, Benalla, Seymour, Wangaratta and Beechworth.

District Reports were dealt with as follows:—

District No. 3.—It was noted that the suggestion for a charge for Poisons Book entries has been adopted and included in the new price list.

District No. 20.—It was resolved that restoration of the Repat. Dept. Advice Card be sought.

Quarterly Wage Adjustment.—It was decided that the new wage rates operative from early May be shown on the next Price Alteration Sheet.

Mr. D. Crowley—Congratulations.—The President, on behalf of the Committee, expressed congratulations and good wishes to Mr. Crowley on the occasion of his recent marriage.

Death of Mr. Harry Lay.—The Committee was sympathetic to a report given by Mr. Scott that a Guild member of long standing, Mr. H. A. Lay, of Windsor, had passed away.

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QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighthouse, 'phone B 8407.

Mr. A. Lagana is establishing a pharmacy at Innisfail.

Mr. Graham Anderson is opening a pharmacy at Kingaroy, making the fourth in the town.

Good wishes are extended to **Mr. Peter Castellaro**, of Ingham, who leaves for a trip abroad at the end of the month.

Melbourne Conference.—The following Queenslanders left for Melbourne during the month to attend the Pharmaceutical Association Conference—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Delahunty, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. S. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Martin, Misses G. Elliot, E. Chalmers, D. Brighthouse, J. Beevers, Marina Martin, Mrs. L. Carlson, Messrs. W. A. Lenehan, R. S. F. Greig, F. H. Phillips and F. B. Hosking.

Engagement.—Congratulations and good wishes to **Mr. Vincent Cavallo**, of Mackay, who, during the month announced his engagement to Miss Margaret Herm, of Albert Park, Melbourne. Miss Herm, who is a graduate of the University Conservatorium, met her fiance when on a trip abroad last year.

WEDDINGS

The bridegroom, father of the bride, and the groom's attendants were all chemists at a wedding which took place in the Valley Presbyterian Church on May 12. The bride was Miss Margaret Gillies, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. B. Gillies, and the bridegroom, **Mr. Lionel Ayres**, Hamilton. Messrs. Earle Grove and Nick Patrick attended the bridegroom.

A wedding which took place on May 19 also had a special pharmaceutical interest, insofar as the bride and the bride's father are both pharmacists. The bride was **Miss Shirley-Ann Fox**, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Fox, of Ipswich, and the bridegroom Mr. John Larsen, of Booval. The wedding took place in St. Paul's Church of England, Ipswich, after which 160 guests were entertained at a sit-down dinner in the Croquet Hall and later attended a dance at the bride's home in Ipswich.

DINNER DANCE

The Pentagon Annual Dinner Dance took place at 29 Murray street, Wilston, on May 1, and proved to be one of the best functions ever arranged by Pentagon. The President, Mr. Henry Evans, and Mrs. Evans received the guests, who numbered seventy odd.

Congratulations are extended to the members of the Committee—Messrs. H. Evans (President), A. Isabel (Secretary), T. Brown (Treasurer), R. V. S. Martin, M. Lyne, K. Bates, K. Jones, A. T. Thorsen, D. Netterfield, P. Byrne, V. Barnett, H. Lehmbase for the part they played in making the function the success it was.

CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

On April 15, on a perfect Queensland day, and under excellent golfing conditions, the Queensland Chemists' Golf Club played their second golf round for 1956 at Oxley Links. Fifty players hit off during the morning under Captain Eric Nicholls. The results were as follows—

Four-ball Men's or Mixed Aggregate Stableford—B. Benjamin-L. Fogg, 56 points.

A Grade Stableford—M. Lyne, 32 points.

B Grade Stableford—T. Quinn, 28 points.

Associates' Trophy—Miss R. Maloney, 21 points.

Nearest Pin—P. Seeney.

Visitors' Trophy—J. Bergin, 25 points.

The next outing was arranged to take place at Gables Golf Club on May 27.

The Australian Chemists' Golf Carnival will be held in Brisbane from April 28 to May 4, 1957. The joint secretaries will be pleased to give any information as regards the carnival.

CHEMISTS' BOWLING NOTES

An enjoyable pairs competition was played at the Booroodabin green on April 22, when 28 players participated. As an experiment the results were worked on percentage points system. Two very nice trophies donated by Frederick Stearns & Company were presented to the best players of the day. The results were—

Leads—E. Lewis, 296; Dr. Jobbins, 283; C. Archibald, 205 points.

Skips—C. Waldron, 214; D. Macpherson, 187; L. Hall, 185 points.

The next matches on the year's programme include an afternoon game at Annerley on May 27, and on May 30, at Toowong, the Chemist Bowlers will try their hand against bowlers from the Commonwealth Bank.

GEYER FLOOD APPEAL FUND

In January last, when Mr. C. N. Geyer, the local chemist, of Inglewood, in South-West Queensland, experienced serious losses through the disastrous flooding in his town, the Queensland Guild Committee decided to establish a flood appeal fund to assist Mr. Geyer in some small way to re-establish himself.

On May 4 a cheque for £800 was sent to Mr. Geyer from Guild Members in Queensland, and for the information of journal readers we now furnish herewith Mr. Geyer's reply—

"Dear Miss Brighthouse,

I am in receipt of your letter and cheque and I find it hard to express my thanks and gratitude for such a magnificent gesture on the part of the Guild in making the appeal on my behalf.

I wish to extend to all members of the Committee my very sincere thanks.

Would it be possible to extend through the journal my thanks and gratitude to all those who contributed to the fund. It would be too great a task for me to undertake to write to each one individually.

If the Guild Committee and donors could be aware of the great help and encouragement they have given me by their kind generosity, they would feel in a measure some gratification.

The money has been used to pay some very pressing debts which would not have existed had the flood disaster not overtaken us.

It is extremely difficult to re-establish the business to its previous state as our doctor left us after the floods and to date no one has taken his place, consequently dispensing is slow.

An old retired doctor has resumed practice here to help out until a younger man comes to relieve him. Apart from the lack of prescriptions, the general pharmaceutical trade is poor owing to the total loss of the tobacco industry for the year and severe losses to graziers and dairy farmers.

The business houses of Inglewood now are facing a difficult year.

Thanking you for your continued interest and good wishes."

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale Chambers, Wickham street, Brisbane, on April 12, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. R. V. S. Martin (President), Mrs. Carlson, Miss Chalmers, Messrs. J. E. McCaskie, F. M. Woods, L. A. Stevens, G. R. Wells and the Secretary.

Film Evening.—Mrs. Carlson reported that I.C.I.A.N.Z. Ltd. was making two films available for the evening at Taubman's Theatre on May 1.

Mr. Martin advised that he had asked the Secretary to communicate with the Sales Manager of Upjohn of London for permission to hold and show two of this company's films. These were at present in Brisbane, and they were very good.

Discussion Group.—Mr. Stevens said he had been trying to arrange a speaker for the first three meetings. He thought that possibly members of the Society could provide a lecturette. He wondered about calling a meeting of those interested in restarting the Discussion Group.

Mr. Woods said he felt that it would be wise to start off the Discussion Group with something concrete, by arranging for a guest speaker for the first meeting and giving a preliminary announcement.

Several Queensland pharmacists had recently returned from overseas. Most of them had been working in pharmacies whilst away, and one suggestion was that if asked they would be pleased to give a short talk on their pharmacy experiences overseas.

Mr. Stevens said he would keep this suggestion in mind.

After discussion, it was agreed that the Discussion Group meet on the 4th Tuesday evening of the month, and that the first meeting be held on May 22.

Correspondence.—To Pharmaceutical Association, forwarding remit regarding Committees of Enquiry for the Conference agenda.

To Mr. J. M. McKenzie, advising that his resignation as a member of the Council has been accepted with regret and thanking him for his services whilst a member.

To Mr. Tudor, conveying condolence on the death of his father, the late Mr. H. G. Tudor.

From Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, forwarding a copy of its Year Book for 1956.—The Secretary reported that she had thanked the Victorian Secretary for kindly making this publication available, and offered congratulations on the compilation of such an excellent book of reference.

From Rev. D. S. Brumwell, advising that his brother, who is a retired pharmacist from Brighton, England, will be visiting Brisbane during the month, and enquiring if it would be possible for him to meet some of the local pharmacists during his visit.—Members of the Council said it would be fitting to entertain Mr. Brumwell and his wife during their stay. It was agreed that enquiries should be made of Mr. Brumwell on his arrival so that a mutually acceptable date could be arranged.

From Pharmaceutical Association, advising that Society representatives must come prepared to report on the question of development in relation to Pharmaceutical Education within their respective States.

Applications for Membership were approved as follows:—

Full Members: Messrs. J. Sideris, West End; A. R. Williams, Townsville and J. S. Tooma, Maryborough.

Associates: Mr. A. M. Main and Miss Tess Carmichael.

Delivery of Dangerous Drugs.—The President reported that on March 13, representatives of wholesalers, manufacturing agents and retail pharmacists met to discuss the delivery of Dangerous Drugs. The meeting was very representative and various recommendations and suggestions were drawn up. These no doubt would be

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QUEENSLAND—Continued

submitted to the Director-General of Health and Medical Services.

Journals.—Miss Chalmers presented a report on the March issue of the "A.J.P." and Mr. Woods reported on the February issue of "Pharmacy International."

Pharmacy Board.—The President reported that the Board was anxious for the Guild and Society to circulate its members conjointly in an endeavour to ascertain those who would be desirous of attending a short course in Sterile Dispensing at the Central Technical College. It would probably be a six weeks course in November-December, with a lecture each week. No charge would be made for those wishing to attend. It was really for those pharmacists who had qualified prior to 1947, because those who had qualified since that year had all attended lectures in sterile dispensing.

The President submitted a draft of the questionnaire it was proposed to distribute, and after discussion, it was agreed that this be circularised as soon as possible.

Pharmacy Ball.—Mr. Martin reported that arrangements were well in hand for the Ball, which it was proposed should take place on June 1.

Professional and Ethical Bulletin.—A draft of the next issue of the Bulletin was submitted. This was approved and it was agreed that it should be put in hand for printing.

Consideration of Agenda for Melbourne Conference.—Consideration was given to the various remits listed for the Pharmaceutical Association Conference, and the representative was instructed accordingly.

The meeting closed at 10.15 p.m.

MAY MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale's Chambers, Wickham street, Brisbane, on May 10, at 8 p.m.

Attendances.—Mr. R. V. S. Martin (President), Mrs. Carlson, Miss Chalmers, Messrs. J. E. McCaskie, R. M. Woods, L. A. Stevens, G. R. Wells, R. S. F. Greig and I. M. Young.

The President asked that members be upstanding in sympathy with Miss Brighthouse, who had suffered a family bereavement.

Report re Film Evening.—The President said the attendance at the Film Evening was very poor. Dr. Gutteridge was very impressed with the films. The programme was a good one, and the films first class. Admittedly, it was a very wet night, but it was a pity the response was not better.

Report on the Picnic.—Mrs. Carlson said generally the Picnic at Eaton's Crossing on April 29, was not a success. Those who attended enjoyed themselves, but the response was very poor, and it was decided to discontinue the holding of picnics.

Discussion Group.—Mr. Stevens said the date, May 22, had been advertised in the Bulletin.

Correspondence.—To "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," ordering 100 copies of the booklet containing Professor Shaw's articles on "Pharmacology for Pharmacy," and requesting that the booklet be forwarded to every Associate member of the Society, sending the balance of the 100 copies direct to the Society's office.

From Mr. H. G. E. Sneyd, tendering his resignation as a member of the Council, on account of ill-health.—The President moved that the Council accept Mr. Sneyd's resignation with regret, and place on record their appreciation of his services whilst a member of the Council. Seconded by Mr. Wells.—Carried.

From Department of Public Health, advising that, after consideration, the Director General has decided to exempt Xyloraine Ointment (5%) from the necessity of a prescription. The Department would advise later any special labelling requirements that might be necessary.

Associate Members Elected.—Misses L. A. Lord, W. H. Marshall and M. J. Salisbury; Messrs. G. F. Wigan, W. J. Menzies and G. C. Eberhardt.

Journals.—Reports on various publications were presented by Miss Chalmers, Mr. Young and Mr. Woods.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Martin reported on matters engaging the attention of the Board.

Pharmacy Ball.—Mr. Martin reported that all was going well. Invitations had been sent out and contributions were coming in.

Conference.—The agenda for the Melbourne Conference was again discussed, and various recommendations made.

The meeting closed at 9.30 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale's Chambers, Brisbane, on May 3, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Messrs. W. A. Lenehan (President), C. A. Nichol, C. W. Noble, R. M. Ward, J. J. Delahunty, L. Hall, A. B. Chater, F. H. Phillips, A. Bell and the Acting Secretary.

Before the commencement of the meeting, members stood in silence in sympathy with Miss Brighthouse, on the loss of her mother.

A letter of sympathy was to be sent to Mr. G. Nolan, who was involved in an accident a few evenings previously. The Committee expressed the hope that he would soon be on the road to recovery.

Geyer Flood Appeal.—To date the subscription amounted to £766/19/- from 167 subscribers. Mr. Delahunty said only a small percentage had subscribed out of the Guild members, but those who had done so had subscribed generously. He thought that Mr. Geyer would appreciate this amount being sent to him as soon as possible. Mr. Nichol moved that the amount be made up to £800 by the State Branch, and sent to Mr. Geyer. Mr. Delahunty thought it should be pointed out to Mr. Geyer that the appeal is being followed through on his behalf in the April issue of the "A.J.P." Mr. Noble seconded the motion.—Carried.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. R. W. Lun, Lowood, and Graham L. Andersen, Kingaroy.

Transfer From N.S.W. Branch.—Mrs. P. J. Wallace, Coorparoo.

Reinstatement.—Mr. M. Z. Tuch, Mt. Gravatt.

Branch Membership Recording.—Mr. P. J. Sullivan, Inala Heights Pharmacy, Brisbane.

Correspondence.—To the Federal Merchandising Manager, asking for Bundaberg to be included in the radio advertising campaign for "Gilseal" Ray Lamps.—Reply, that it had been arranged for 4BU Bundaberg to be included in the campaign.

To Pharmaceutical Association, asking for a remit to be added to the agenda for the Melbourne Conference as follows: "That representation be made for better utilisation of professional services of qualified pharmacists attending National Service and Military Camps."

From Federated Miscellaneous Workers' Union, enclosing papers served on the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild in the matter of application by pharmacists for variation of wage award.

From Secretary, Queensland Employers' Federation, asking if this Branch wishes the Federation to represent the Guild in connection with Chemists Assistants' Award.—Mr. Noble has been asked to represent this organisation in conjunction with the Secretary of the Federation.

Statistics from Federal Office, read by Mr. Delahunty, giving results of the 1955 Guild Merchandising Competition, showed that Queensland came third with 60 points, being beaten by Victoria, 74 points and Tasmania 65 points. With "Gilseal Glucojels" we came second; Ipana, we came third, and with Ingrams, second, with 18.75 points to N.S.W. 18.76.

Conference Agenda.—Consideration was given to the Melbourne Conference agenda, and the delegate was instructed accordingly.

The meeting terminated at 11.15 p.m.

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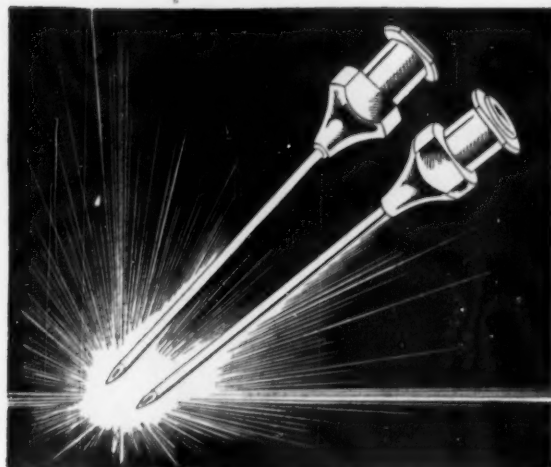
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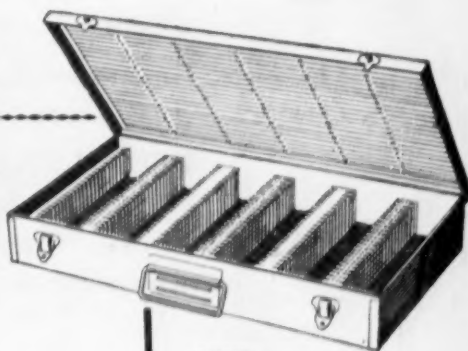
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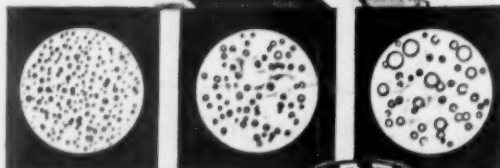
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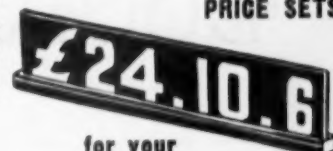
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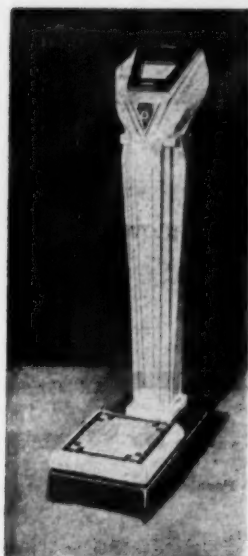
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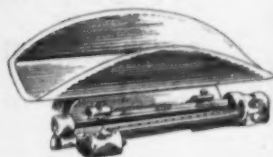


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